THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1824. Vol. 2...No. 16.

The Assignees of

R. Patterson & Lambdin,

BEING about to close all the concerns of the trust committed to them, the business heretofore transacted in their name, will from this date be discontinued.

THE BOOKSELLING AND STATIONARY BUSINESS,

Will be continued by

Henry Holdship,

On his own account, at the old stand, *N. W. Corner of Wood and Third Streets,*

Where every accommodation will be afforded to customers.

J. H. Lambdin, *Agent.*

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824.—3m.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that in consequence of his other engagements preventing his personal attention entirely to the Building Business, he has connected himself with Mr. JAMES IRWIN, Jr. from whose activity and enterprise, he feels confident in saying, the

BUILDING BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

will be hereafter carried on to the satisfaction of all who may give the concern employment.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1824.—3

TO RENT,

The commodious Dwelling House,

At the corner of Grant and Second Streets, now occupied by Geo. Poe, Esq.

Also,

That House and Lot,

Handsomely situated on Water street, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley, in the occupancy of Mrs. Gorman.

Possession will be given on the first of April next.

Harmar Denny.

Jan. 1, 1824.—tf.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 180 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, William Masson, of the city of Pittsburgh, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, in the state of Pennsylvania, for the benefit of the laws of said state, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that said Judges have appointed *Monday, the second day of February* next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

William Masson,

Self Master.

City of Pittsburgh, Jan. 2, 1824—3t.

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

Cast plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
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Ranging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
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Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casing in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

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HENRY HOLDSHIP,
G. ARBUTUS,
MARTIN BAUM.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1823.

NEW GLASS STORE.

Alexis Jardell,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has opened, at his STORE, *in Wood-street, between Diamond Alley and Fifth-street*, an extensive assortment of

Plain, Cut and Engraved

FLINT GLASS,

Of every description—For Sale,

Wholesale & Retail,

Upon the lowest terms.

N. B. Crests, Cyphers, or Designs, engraved on Glass, at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 5.—1 mo.bb.

A. WAY & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

AT THEIR

Wholesale & Retail Store.

In Market-Street,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

European, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Ingrain, Venetian and Stair CARPETING,

BEST GERMAN

BOLTING CLOTHS,

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets.

—ALSO—

QUEENSWARE, by the Crate.

LINSEED OIL, By the Barrel,

American and Foreign

WINES,

SHEET-IRON AND STEEL,

1000000

SADDLERS' TACKS,

Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.

Machine and Hand Cards,

CAYENNE PEPPER, &c.

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I wish to Rent

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On Front-Street,

Adjoining John D. Davis's Auction Store.

Henry Holdship.

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OF PRIME QUALITY,

BY THE BARREL,

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 26, 1823—tf.

Register's Office,

December 22d, 1823.

Allegheny County, ss.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons interested in the estates of Thomas Cavet, late of Plum township, deceased, John Desl, Patrick Graham and Daniel Graham, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased: That the executors and administrators of the said decedents, have filed in the Register's Office, the accounts of their administration, of the estates of the said decedents, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court, of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1824.

Wm. B. Foster,

December 23—4t *Register.*

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RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he continues to carry on the

Boot & Shoe Blacking Business,

in the cellar opposite Col. Ramsay's Hotel, in Wood-street. He will pay the strictest attention to business, and be thankful for employment. His charge to each customer, is 75 cents per month, in payment for which he will receive all kinds of SECOND HAND CLOTHING.

Dec. 26, 1823.

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,

BY THE PACK, and

Beaver, by the pound,

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee,

Pittsburgh, August [illegible] corner Wood

LAW NOTICE.

I HAVE assigned my Docket and Professional Business, and transferred all papers relative thereto, to

James S. Craft, Esquire,

A gentleman whose professional character is well known. My clients may rely with confidence on his attention to their business. He is also authorised to receive all monies due me.

Duncan S. Walker.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1823—[D. 19, 4t.]

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District containing

500 ACRES,

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN

AND

PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf.

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs, Chemicals* and *Medicines, Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery*, and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures*, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil*, pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills*, to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter*, and *Itch Ointments, Mahy's Plaster Cloth, &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Windsor Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf;* Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Maccouba Snuff;* Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Bitters* for Tavern keepers by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boot Varnish*, superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red*, and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil*, for Lamps; *Fresh Lime juice;* best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid*, made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, *&c &c.*

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice, that we, the subscribers, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the laws of this Commonwealth made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed Monday the second day of February next for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we shall not be severally discharged.

Allen Kerr,
of Ross Township, Farmer.

Samuel Irwin,
of Pitt Township, Farmer.

William Jones,
of Robinson Township, Carpenter.

Thomas Burrel,
of Pittsburgh, Doctor of Medicine

E. M. Miers,
of Pittsburgh, Glass Cutter.

George Brister,
of Pittsburgh, Tobacconist.

Christian Kaufman,
of Pitt Township, Farmer.

John Shields,
St. Clair Township, Well-digger.

Jacob Stemmetz,
of Plum Township, Farmer.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 2, 1824—6t

NEW FANCY STORE.

S. A. Dubarry,

IS NOW OPENING,

In Market Street, near Fourth,

A General Assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins, Florences and Sarcenets.

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns.

French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse, assorted colors.

French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.

Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves.

Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.

Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.

Zelia, Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.

Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.

Silk Velvets, assorted colors.

Simile Velvets, do. do.

Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.

Plain and figured Parisnet, do. do.

Silk Buttons, Gimps and Chenile Cords, various colors.

Figured and plain Crapes, various colors.

Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls.

Sarcenets, Sensbaws and Pungees, different colors.

Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, assorted.

Figured and plain demi Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Mull Muslins.

Irish Linens.

Calicoes and Printed Muslins.

Plain and figured White and Red Flannels.

Plain and figured Muslin and Leno.

do. do. do. do. Hdkfs.

A superb assortment of Silk Vesting and Valencias.

Superfine and common Cloths.

Plain and Striped Cassimeres, Cassinets and Satinets.

Tartanand Circassian Plaids and Bombazetts.

Red and Green Bocking Baize.

Madrass and Mock Madrass Handkerchiefs.

Dimities.

An extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Flats.

Bleached and Brown Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.

Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks.

Blankets.

Masonic Aprons.

Fine Sallad Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.

False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823.—1y.

MARVELLOUS.

A most wonderful case, the nature of which will be gathered from the following extracts, is said to have occurred in Princeton, near Evansville, Indiana. Gen. Evans, and one or two other persons, have written accounts of it, that have been published in the papers, agreeing with the following, which are written by medical gentlemen.

To the Editor of the Western Sun, Vincennes.

Sir,—This communication, together with the accompanying letter from Dr Thompson, I send you, to make such use of as you may think proper. To allay and satisfy public curiosity, excited so much by the publication of gen. R. M. Evans, is my only apology for obtruding myself upon your notice. I visited, in company with Dr. Decker, the girl whose case excited such uncommon attention, on the evening of the 27th November, and the following morning witnessed one of the appearances mentioned. She was pursuing her ordinary business about the house, and I had just time to rise from my seat, and examine her face, after she said, to use her own expression, that "one was coming," before I saw pass from between the lid and ball of the eye, near the outer corner, a small semi-transparent cartilage, half the size of a large grain of corn—water was trickling from both eyes, caused by the irritation of this cartilaginous body. Upon examining the inner surface of the eye lid with a small magnifying glass, its vessels were slightly turgid, flabby, bearing the appearance of having been distended—no other uncommon appearance was observable. Upon inquiry the statement of gen. Evans, published in the Evansville Gazette, and the facts detailed to me in the letter of Dr. Thompson, were substantiated by several persons of respectability. The only additional fact that I could collect relative to this extraordinary case, is, that about ten months previous, a slight hemorrhage took place from her ear, preceded by a few drops from her eye.

That this case, which must certainly be termed extraordinary, should excite public curiosity, is not surprising; nor is it surprising that those who witnessed it, should call upon the "sons of Esculapius" to solve the mystery; but to those acquainted with the nature and operations of the human system, I think it will not appear mysterious.

Bone has been formed in almost every part of the human system, in parts the most vital, as well as those whose functions are not so important. The heart, the large arteries, the stomach, the lungs and the brain, have each been distinguished by bony formations. Why then may there not be, a regular formation of bone exterior to the skin—"the calcarious phosphat of which bone consists is deposited from arterial [illegible] previous to the deposition the [illegible] formed; and those which before did not carry red blood, are now visible from their containing this fluid." This is particularly applicable to the case of the girl. The exhalent arteries throw out "florid arterial" blood; and in a short time they deposit osseous matter upon the surface of the skin. So far it resembles the regular process of nature. But how is it formed exterior to the skin? By the same means, the same system of vessels, and by the same laws that forms bone upon any of the internal membranes, instances of which have been frequently observed. It is true, the usual formation is in some part, which part is absorbed and bone deposited in its place—but when we consider the particles of bone are completely formed, and circulate in the arteries, that they are even discoverable to the edge of the knife floating in the blood—is it at all mysterious that they should pass out of the enlarged exhalent arteries to the surface of the skin and that the instant those particles pass the mouths of the vessels, they should unite, and form one solid mass, by the same power by which all hard homogeneous bodies unite and are held together? If the vessels of the skin exhale blood, so may they exhale bony particles—as the former occurs frequently, it produces little surprise; the latter is rarely seen, and our wonder is excited. If there had been any hole or aperture, or soreness, or other diseased appearance, it would then have been an unaccountable case; but on the contrary, the parts being sound and healthy, show conclusively, that it is a natural, but misplaced action: that nature is carrying on her usual operations, of forming from the blood, *flesh, cartilage* and *bone;* but that she does not deposit those formations in their proper places. Such variations are common, though not often so extensive, or so rapid. As it would be difficult to conceive how this calcarious matter could circulate without floating in some fluid, so we find each piece of bone is attended by a quantity of black grumous blood: showing that the phosphate of lime of which bone is principally formed, hath united, leaving the blood to envelop it.

[The Doctor enlarges considerably in his reasoning on the case, but the above is sufficient to show his opinion on the subject. He subscribes himself] L. S. SHULER.

Princeton, Nov. 25.

Doctor Shuler, Sir—A case has fallen under my observation in the neighborhood of this place, which in its character, is certainly extraordinary, and has, to a very considerable degree, excited the public curiosity—with a brief statement of which I take the liberty of troubling you.

Miss M. S. aged 18 years, a member of the family of the Hon Wm Prince, a robust, healthy girl, of a full, plethoric habit, was on Friday the 7th inst. attacked with a hemorrhage from the cheek, immediately under the left eye, from a surface of from four to six inches in circumference, of a very florid arterial color, and in such quantity as in a few minutes to cover the whole surface of the cheek. This continued at short intervals of from ten minutes, to two hours, until the evening of Friday the 11th; and on the morning of Wednesday the 12th, in addition to the hemorrhage, pieces of completely formed and apparently healthy bone, together with lumps or masses of flesh, of various sizes, (in weight from 2 grains to a drachm and a half,) and in structure completely fibrous, and also apparently healthy, made their appearance at distinct intervals, on the external surface of the cuticle; generally about half an inch from, and immediately below the inner corner of the eye—sometimes, however above, and occasionally (though seldom) immediately in the inner corner. The pieces of bone were of a ragged, or fractured appearance, and were always attended with, and not unfrequently enveloped in a mass of black grumous blood; the masses of flesh were unattended with any thing of the kind. The intervals between the appearances were various, from ten minutes, to two, three or four hours, and sometimes longer, and no regularity was observed in the order of succession between the pieces of bone, and the masses of flesh. These discharges were so very sudden and instantaneous as that the closest and most minute observation could not discover their commencement. These appearances continued until Wednesday the 21st, after which time, until Sunday the 25th, nothing of the kind appeared. On the morning of the 25th, pieces of clear, transparent, cartilaginous like substances, of various sizes, (from the smallest particle, to that of an ordinary sized grain of corn) in rapid succession, made their appearance, immediately in the inner corner of the eye, producing at the moment of their passage a slight degree of pain, in consequence only of the pressure upon the eye-ball at the instant of their passage. These discharges or appearances were also at no regular intervals, and were unattended with, or accompanied by either the lumps of flesh, or masses of clotted blood before mentioned.

During the whole of this time (which embraced a period of about three weeks) the girl enjoyed perfect good health, free from either soreness, pain, swelling, or depression of the cheek, discoloration of the skin, or any unusual appearance whatever, but pursued, without the least inconvenience, her usual avocations.

Thus I have given you, in as brief a manner as possible, the principal characteristics of the case which has excited so much curiosity in this county—and would be glad, if convenient that you would visit the patient. I am your with respect.

THOS. R. THOMPSON.

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William Masson,

Sail Maker.

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MARTIN RAHM.

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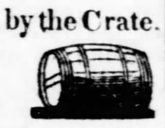

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SHEET-IRON AND STEEL,

1800000

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Pittsburgh, August 14—tf *Market Street*

LAW NOTICE.

I HAVE assigned my Docket and Professional Business, and transferred all papers relative thereto, to

James S. Craft, Esquire,

A gentleman whose professional character is well known. My clients may rely with confidence on his attention to their business. He is also authorized to receive all monies due me.

Duncan S. Walker.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1823—[D. 19, 4t.]

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonabl terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District containing

500 ACRES,

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN

AND

PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf.

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs, Chemicals* and *Medicines, Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery*, and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures*, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil*, pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills*, to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter*, and *Itch Ointments, Mahy's Plaster Cloth, &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Windsor Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf;* Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Maccouba Snuff;* Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Bitters* for Tavern keepers by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boot Varnish*, superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red*, and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil*, for Lamps; *Fresh Lime juice;* best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid*, made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, *&c* &c.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice, that we, the subscribers, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the laws of this Commonwealth made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed Monday the second day of February next for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we shall not be severally discharged

Allen Kerr,
of Ross Township, Farmer.

Samuel Irwin,
of Pitt Township, Farmer.

William Jones,
of Robinson Township, Carpenter.

Thomas Burrel,
of Pittsburgh, Doctor of Medicine

E. M. Miers,
of Pittsburgh, Glass Cutter.

George Brister,
of Pittsburgh, Tobacconist.

Christian Kaufman,
of Pitt Township, Farmer.

John Shields,
St. Clair Township, Well-digger.

Jacob Stemmetz,
of Plum Township, Farmer.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824—6t

NEW FANCY STORE.

S. A. Dubarry,

IS NOW OPENING,

In Market Street, near Fourth,

A General Assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins, Florences and Sarcenets.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns.
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse, assorted colors.
French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.
Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves.
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.
Zelia, Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.
Silk Velvets, assorted colors.
Simile Velvets, do. do.
Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.
Plain and figured Parisnet, do. do.
Silk Buttons, Gimps and Chenile Cords, various colors.
Figured and plain Crapes, various colors.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
Sarcenets, Senshaws and Pungees, different colors.
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, assorted.
Figured and plain demi Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Mull Muslins.
Irish Linens.
Calicoes and Printed Muslins.
Plain and figured White and Red Flannels.
Plain and figured Muslin and Leno.
do. do. do. do. Hdkfs.
A superb assortment of Silk Vesting and Valencias.
Superfine and common Cloths.
Plain and Striped Cassimeres, Cassinets and Satinets.
Tartanand Circassian Plaids and Bombazetts.
Red and Green Bocking Baize.
Madrass and Mock Madrass Handkerchiefs.
Dimities.
An extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Flats.
Bleached and Brown Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.
Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks.
Blankets.
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Sallad Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823—1y.

MARVELLOUS.

A most wonderful case, the nature of which will be gathered from the following extracts, is said to have occurred in Princeton, near Evansville, Indiana. Gen. Evans, and one or two other persons, have written accounts of it, that have been published in the papers, agreeing with the following, which are written by medical gentlemen

To the Editor of the Western Sun, Vincennes.

Sir,—This communication, together with the accompanying letter from Dr Thompson, I send you, to make such use of as you may think proper To allay and satisfy public curiosity, excited so much by the publication of gen. R. M. Evans, is my only apology for obtruding myself upon your notice I visited, in company with Dr Decker, the girl whose case excited such uncommon attention, on the evening of the 27th November, and the following morning witnessed one of the appearances mentioned She was pursuing her ordinary business about the house, and I had just time to rise from my seat, and examine her face, after she said, to use her own expression, that "one was coming," before I saw pass from between the lid and ball of the eye, near the outer corner, a small semi-transparent cartilage, half the size of a large grain of corn—water was trickling from both eyes, caused by the irritation of this cartilaginous body Upon examining the inner surface of the eye lid with a small magnifying glass, its vessels were slightly turgid, flabby, bearing the appearance of having been distended—no other uncommon appearance was observable. Upon inquiry the statement of gen. Evans, published in the Evansville Gazette, and the facts detailed to me in the letter of Dr. Thompson, were substantiated by several persons of respectability. The only additional fact that I could collect relative to this extraordinary case, is, that about ten months previous, a slight hemorrhage took place from her ear, preceded by a few drops from her eye.

That this case, which must certainly be termed extraordinary, should excite public curiosity, is not surprising; nor is it surprising that those who witnessed it, should call upon the "sons of Esculapius" to solve the mystery; but to those acquainted with the nature and operations of the human system, I think it will not appear mysterious.

Bone has been formed in almost every part of the human system, in parts the most vital, as well as those whose functions are not so important The heart, the large arteries, the stomach, the lungs and the brain, have each been distinguished by bony formations. Why then may there not be, a regular formation of bone exterior to the skin—"the calcarious phosphat of which bone consists is deposited from arteries; but previous to the deposition the arteries are distended; and those which before did not carry red blood are now visible from their containing this fluid." This is particularly applicable to the case of the girl. The exhalent arteries throw out "florid arterial" blood; and in a short time they deposit ossious matter upon the surface of the skin. So far it resembles the regular process of nature. But how is it formed exterior to the skin? By the same means, the same system of vessels, and by the same laws that forms bone upon any of the internal membranes, instances of which have been frequently observed. It is true, the usual formation is in some part, which part is absorbed and bone deposited in its place—but when we consider the particles of bone are completely formed, and circulate in the arteries, that they are even discoverable to the edge of the knife floating in the blood—is it at all mysterious that they should pass out of the enlarged exhalent arteries to the surface of the skin and that the instant those particles pass the mouths of the vessels, they should unite, and form one solid mass by the same power by which all hard homogeneous bodies unite and are held together? If the vessels of the skin exhale blood, so may they exhale bony particles—as the former occurs frequently, it produces little surprise; the latter is rarely seen, and our wonder is excited. If there had been any hole or aperture, or soreness, or other diseased appearance, it would then have been an unaccountable case; but on the contrary, the parts being sound and healthy, show conclusively, that it is a natural, but misplaced action: that nature is carrying on her usual operations, of forming from the blood, *flesh, cartilage* and *bone;* but that she does not deposit those formations in their proper places. Such variations are common, though not often so extensive, or so rapid. As it would be difficult to conceive how this calcarious matter could circulate without floating in some fluid, so we find each piece of bone is attended by a quantity of black grumous blood: showing that the phosphate of lime of which bone is principally formed, hath united, leaving the blood to envelop it.

[The Doctor enlarges considerably in his reasoning on the case, but the above is sufficient to show his opinion on the subject. He subscribes himself] L. S. SHULER.

Princeton, Nov. 25.

Doctor Shuler, Sir—A case has fallen under my observation in the neighborhood of this place, which in its character, is certainly extraordinary, and has, to a very considerable degree, excited the public curiosity—with a brief statement of which I take the liberty of troubling you.

Miss M. S. aged 13 years, a member of the family of the Hon Wm Prince, a robust, healthy girl, of a full, plethoric habit, was on Friday the 7th inst. attacked with a hemorrhage from the cheek, immediately under the left eye, from a surface of from four to six inches in circumference, of a very florid arterial color, and in such quantity as in a few minutes to cover the whole surface of the cheek. This continued at short intervals of from ten minutes, to two hours, until the evening of Friday the 11th; and on the morning of Wednesday the 12th, in addition to the hemorrhage, pieces of completely formed and apparently healthy bone, together with lumps or masses of flesh, of various sizes, (in weight from ½ grains to a drachm and a half,) and in structure completely fibrous, and also apparently healthy, made their appearance at distinct intervals, on the external surface of the cuticle; generally about half an inch from, and immediately below the inner corner of the eye—sometimes, however above, and occasionally (though seldom) immediately in the inner corner The pieces of bone were of a ragged, or fractured appearance, and were always attended with, and not unfrequently enveloped in a mass of black grumous blood; the masses of flesh were unattended with any thing of the kind. The intervals between the appearances were various, from ten minutes, to two, three or four hours, and sometimes longer, and no regularity was observed in the order of succession between the pieces of bone, and the masses of flesh. These discharges were so very sudden and instantaneous as that the closest and most minute observation could not discover their commencement. These appearances continued until Wednesday the 21st, after which time, until Sunday the 25th, nothing of the kind appeared. On the morning of the 25th, pieces of clear, transparent, cartilaginous like substances, of various sizes, (from the smallest particle, to that of an ordinary sized grain of corn) in rapid succession, made their appearance, immediately in the inner corner of the eye, producing at the moment of their passage a slight degree of pain, in consequence only of the pressure upon the eye-ball at the instant of their passage. These discharges or appearances were also at no regular intervals, and were unattended with, or accompanied by either the lumps of flesh, or masses of clotted blood before mentioned.

During the whole of this time (which embraced a period of about three weeks) the girl enjoyed perfect good health, free from either soreness, pain, swelling, or depression of the cheek, discoloration of the skin, or any unusual appearance whatever, but pursued, without the least inconvenience, her usual avocations.

Thus I have given you, in as brief a manner as possible, the principal characteristics of the case which has excited so much curiosity in this county—and would be glad, if convenient that you would visit the patient I am your[s] with respect.

THOS. B. THOMPSON.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1824.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

The long oppressed but heroic Greeks are still gallantly struggling for civil and religious liberty, against their powerful and ferocious enemies, the infidel Turks. By their courage and enterprise, they have gained repeated victories, but the issue of the contest is still doubtful, as their resources are too limited to pay, clothe, and arm their troops in a suitable manner.—That they should be in this emporerished condition is not to be wondered at, when it is considered how long they were the slaves of the Turks, exposed to all the oppression and rapacity of those execrable tyrants.

It must be gratifying to every friend of humanity to witness the active exertions which are now making, in some of our eastern cities, to raise money in aid of this brave people. New York, whose character for liberality and public spirit is so deservedly high, has led the way in this glorious cause, and Philadelphia, Boston, and Albany, with a noble emulation, have followed her example.

In each of these cities public meetings have been held, at which committees were appointed, to collect subscriptions on behalf of the Greeks, and it is understood that the gentlemen composing these committees have undertaken the honorable task assigned them, with a promptitude and zeal that do them great credit, and bid fair to crown their benevolent exertions with success.

But are benevolence and public spirit confined to a few of our eastern cities? Can the cause of suffering Greece find no advocates nor supporters in the west? It can—it will, for it is the cause of LIBERTY—a cause dear to *every* American: it is that sacred cause in which so many gallant sons of Columbia have sacrificed their fortunes and their lives; that cause in defence of which America may soon have to contend with the slaves of all the despots of continental Europe.—The sympathies of the west are excited: the *American Backwoodsmen* feel, deeply feel, for the calamities of unhappy Greece: they admire the valor displayed by her patriotic sons, and they abhor the cruelty and bigotry of her barbarous enemies.

But, as mere sympathy can do but little good, we hope soon to see the cities and towns west of the mountains follow the example of the eastern cities. Now is the time when *Pittsburgh*, the metropolis of western Pennsylvania, may prove herself the real friend of LIBERTY and CHRISTIANITY. Let her citizens meet together and appoint committees to collect subscriptions in aid of the Greeks. Let them earnestly recommend to their western brethren to co-operate in this glorious work. Let it not be said, that because Pittsburgh is not a large city her contribution would be too trifling: though the amount raised should be small compared with the sums collected in New-York or Philadelphia, it would nevertheless be worth adding to them. The citizens of Wilmington, (Del.) (a town much smaller than this place, have thought it worth while to contribute. Why then should not the citizens of Pittsburgh? Let some western town set the example, and no doubt all the others will follow it. If proper exertions are made, there may be raised on this side of the mountains, such a sum as might be of essential benefit to those gallant spirits who are now so manfully struggling to wrest from the grasp of ruthless tyrants that fair land, once so famous for its *Free* and *Republican* institutions. In 1815 the Backwoodsmen of America, under their "Old Hickory," proclaimed in dreadful thunders their hatred of *Tyranny* and their enmity to *Tyrants;* and will they not, in 1824, afford relief and succor to those who are fighting the battles of LIBERTY?

SEMPRONIUS.

BACHELORS' MEETING.

At a meeting of the Bachelors of the city, held on Monday evening, the 5th inst. at the hotel of Col. Ramsay, the following preamble and resolutions were read, and unanimously adopted.

It is a maxim founded in nature, and corroborated by immemorial experience, that human inclinations, a compliance with which violates neither positive law nor the precepts of natural justice or morality, cannot be restrained or forcibly diverted from their course, without infringing those universal rights, which are coeval with man's existence. The history of all times and nations records the melancholy and instructive lessons which have been learned by despotic powers, in its attempts to limit the range of innate and innocent feelings, or to extend their activity beyond the bounds which are prescribed by Omnipotence. To endeavor, by means of artificial laws, to create dispositions, not inherent in the human character, or to command the exertion of such dispositions, farther than the instinctive energy of nature would impel them, is equally vain, unjust, and injurious. It is vain because human authority can never vanquish or change the eternal principles of human being. It is unjust, because every effort, directed against those principles, is not only an infringement of natural right, but an arraignment of creative wisdom. It is injurious, because, to assert any control over private intentions, which do not disregard or counteract the injunctions of morality, the decorum of social life, or the code of civil laws, is to invade the privileges that are granted by the constitution of nature, itself, and to usurp a despotic supremacy over the original freedom of mankind.

It was to have been hoped, that the admonitory examples which so many ages and countries have presented, would have deterred those who sit in high places, from any attempt to insult or prostrate those indefeasible, inalienable rights, whose judicious exercise can injure none, and so much promotes the repose of all. Unhappily, however, for the reputation of a commonwealth, whose constitution and laws are, professedly, the declaration of the general will, and whose object is the common welfare, the legislature of Pennsylvania, disregarding the prohibition of nature, the liberty of her children, and the united voices of reason and expediency, are about to enact a law, which, if enforced, would annul the best and most valued rights of Bachelors—"rights, inestimable to them, and formidable to" female "tyrants only." A bill has been read in the house of representatives, of this state, imposing a tax on unmarried men,—on those who, whether from necessity, convenience, or inclination, lead a life of single blessedness, rather than one of duplicate misery, or felicity, as chance might decree. A law, so odious in its character to the fundamental principles of humanity, so baneful, in its tendency, to the peace and happiness of society, and so adverse, in its provisions and penalties, to the dictates of sound prudence and natural feeling, is unworthy of the approbation of bachelors, and adapted to the policy of none but moon-struck lovers, or desperate old maids, and ought to be denounced by all sensible single gentlemen, as absurd, unnecessary and, oppressive: Therefore,

Resolved, That the individuals composing this meeting of Bachelors, unequivocally disapprove of the proposition to tax unmarried men, recently introduced into the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, by the distinguished Gen. Alexander Ogle.

Resolved, That they do solemnly protest against the enaction of any law which would entrench upon their natural inclination, by forcing them to the alternative of taking perpetual partners, for better or worse, or paying, in dollars and cents, the penalty of their non-compliance with such a requisition.

Resolved, That the representatives in the state legislature from the counties of Butler, Allegheny, and Beaver, be respectfully, but earnestly requested to exert all their known zeal and talents in behalf of bachelors, and to prevent the passage of so obnoxious a bill.

Resolved, That should such a bill become a law, in defiance of the wishes of so "large and respectable" a proportion of society, as is constituted by the fraternity of Bachelors, the members of this meeting do pledge to each other their pens, their tongues, and their purses, (whether full or empty) to procure its prompt repeal, and that they will, by their united exertions, resist its execution, as a violation of the constitution of Bachelors, and the law of the land.

Resolved, That a memorial, declaratory of the sense and feeling of this meeting, upon the subject now before it, be immediately prepared, a copy of which shall be transmitted to Mr Marks, speaker of the senate, and Mr. Stevenson, a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, respectively, accompanied by a letter from the chairman, requesting them to use all their acknowledged influence, to prevent the success of the bill for taxing Bachelors.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves (and recommend such pledge to be given, mutually, by all Bachelors throughout the state) not to vote for any member of the legislature who may give his assent to the law taxing Bachelors; and that we will never give our suffrage to J. A. Shulze, for any office, if he approve said law.

Resolved, That the chairman be empowered and directed to forward in a letter to Gen. Alex. Ogle, the member who brought such bill into the legislature, containing the substance of the foregoing resolutions, and expressing the disapprobation which he has so justly excited among all honest Bachelors, by perverting his talents and eloquence from the honorable duties for which they were destined, to the injury of peaceable, unoffending citizens.

Resolved, That the preamble, resolutions and memorial, be published in all the papers of the union and the world.

MR. JEFFERSON TO MR. ADAMS.

We are proud of being able to present to our readers the following copy of a letter from Mr. JEFFERSON to MR. ADAMS, so truly characteristic of that venerable patriot and philanthropist. It is copied from the Boston Patriot, received yesterday.—*Nat. Intel*

Monticello, Oct. 12, 1823.

Dear Sir: I do not write with the ease which your letter of September 18 supposes. Crippled wrists and fingers make writing slow and laborious; but while writing to you, I lose the sense of these things, in the recollection of ancient times, when youth and health made happiness out of every thing. I forget for a while the hoary winter of age, when we can think of nothing but how to get rid of our heavy hours until the friendly hand of death shall rid us of all at once. Against this tedium vitæ however I am fortunately mounted on a hobby, which indeed I should have better managed some 30 or 40 years ago, but whose easy amble is still sufficient to give exercise and amusement to an Octogenary rider. This is the establishment of an University, on a scale more comprehensive, and in a country more healthy and central, than our old William and Mary, which these obstacles have long kept in a state of langour and inefficiency. But the tardiness with which such works proceed, may render it doubtful, whether I shall live to see it go into action.

Putting aside these things, however, for the present, I write this letter, as due to a friendship co-eval with our government, and now attempted to be poisoned, when too late in life to be replaced by new affections. I had for some time observed, in the public papers, dark hints and mysterious innuendos of a correspondence of yours with a friend, to whom you had opened your bosom without reserve, and which was to be made public by that friend, or his representative; and now it is said to be actually published. It has not yet reached us, but extracts have been given, and such as seemed most likely to draw a curtain of separation between you and myself. Were there no other motive than that of indignation against the author of this outrage on private confidence; whose shaft seems to have been aimed at yourself, more particularly; this would make it the duty of every honorable mind to disappoint that aim, by opposing to its impressions, a sevenfold shield of apathy and insensibility. With me however no such armour is needed. The circumstances of the times, in which we have happened to live, and the partiality of our friends, at a particular period, places us in a state of apparent opposition which some might suppose to be personal also; and there might not be wanting those who wished to make it so, by filling our ears with malignant falsehoods; by dressing up hideous phantoms of their own creation, presenting them to you under my name, to me under your's; and endeavoring to instil into our minds, things concerning each other, the most destitute of truth. And if there had been of my love a moment's interruption, none of our friends, and few of the public, are conscious of it. Not knowing how [illegible] knows of such error for so many years—and years of so much trial; yet all men who have attended to the workings of the human mind, who have seen the false colors under which passion sometimes dresses the actions and motives of others, have seen also those passions in subsiding with time and reflection, dissipating like mists before the rising sun, and restoring to us the sight of all things in their true shape and colors. It would be strange indeed if at our years, we were to go an age back, to hunt up imaginary or forgotten facts to disturb the repose of affections, so sweetening to the evening of our lives.

Be assured, my dear sir, that I am incapable of receiving the slightest impression, from the effort now made, to plant thorns on the pillow of age, worth and wisdom, and to sow tares between friends who have been such for near half a century. Beseeching you then not to suffer your mind to be disquieted by this wicked attempt to poison its peace, and praying you to throw it by among the things which have never happened, I add sincere assurances of my unabated and constant attachment, friendship and respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

JOHN ADAMS
Former President of the U. S.

Congress.

In the House of Representatives, Monday December 23, Mr. M'Duffie, from the committee to whom was referred the consideration of the expediency of recommending to the several States, the adoption of certain amendments to the Constitution, made a report accompanied by a joint resolution, directing the Electors of Vice President of the United States to be chosen by the people, in districts, in a uniform manner throughout the United States; the people of each State to choose as many Electors, as said State has members of the House of Representatives of Congress, and the Electors when assembled to choose two others, to make up the whole number: the Electors then to vote for one person for President, and as Vice President, one of whom shall reside without the state; if no election be made on the first trial, the Electors are to be convened again by proclamation, and to vote for one of the two highest candidates; if no choice be then made, the two Houses of Congress, in joint meeting, are then to elect a President and Vice President, by voting individually, and not by States, &c.

This resolution was twice read, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

[Mr. M'Duffie's Report on the subject of these amendments, is a most masterly performance: we regret that we have not room to insert it entire. The following extract from it, having a direct bearing upon the *Caucus system*, is worthy of the particular attention of the people.]

Pre-existing bodies, sufficiently small and permanent to be exposed to the tampering and seductive arts of intrigue and corruption, ought to have no agency in the election of a President of the United States, upon any ground short of absolute necessity. State legislatures are bodies of this description, and there is no pretence of a necessity for interposing them between the people and the electoral college. According to the true conception of our political system, the people exercise the elective power. When, from considerations of convenience, agents are appointed for this special purpose, it is not, as in the case of a legislative trust, to exercise their own judgments, but simply to execute the popular will. The assumption, that the legislature would make a better choice than the people, involves the admission that their choice would be different from that of the people; an admission which, if the foregoing views be correct, furnishes in itself an unanswerable objection to the interposition of such an agency. In proportion, therefore, as the number of intermediate agencies is increased, the chances are multiplied that the will of the people will be defeated in the choice of a chief magistrate.—The committee have no confidence in that sort of artificial and complicated machinery, thro' which some suppose it necessary to filtrate the popular will in order to purify and enlighten it. The stream of elective sovereignty is no where so pure as at its source. Every remove from this is an advance in a course evidently ending in corruption. Indeed, it is apparent that the framers of the constitution, by ordaining that "each *state* shall *appoint*, in such manner as the *legislature* thereof may *prescribe*," the electors of President and Vice President, intended to exclude the legislature from *making the appointment themselves*. That this is the true interpretation of the constitution, is abundantly obvious, as well from the fair import of the words of that instrument, as from the profoundest commentary ever written on it. The authors of "The Federalist," in speaking of the election of the President, use these words: "It was desirable that the sense of the people should operate in the choice of a person to whom so important a trust could be confided. This end will be answered by committing the right of making it, not to any pre-established body, but to men chosen *by the people* for the special purpose, and *at the particular conjuncture*."

Whatever objections may be urged against the appointment of the electors by the people, no one, it is presumed, will allege that corruption will find, in that mode of proceeding, any scope for its operation. Neither have we any just ground to apprehend that intrigue, operating by means less palpable than corruption, and appealing to motives less profligate than venality, will produce any impression upon the vote of ten millions of freemen, scattered over the vast domain, which is their favored inheritance. The fact that these principles are, from their very nature, incapable of acting upon multitudes, would prevent them from operating upon the people, even if we had not the higher security furnished by their virtue and [illegible]

Foreign Intelligence.

We have a file of the Paris Constitutionel to the 14th November, which states that Cardagena surrendered to Gen. Bonemain on the 5th of November, and that the forts of Urgel submitted to Baron Hurel.

Gen. Bourmont is appointed Commander in Chief of the French armies in Spain, and Lieutenant General Foissac Latour succeeds Bourmont in the command at Cadiz.

The Governor of Barcelona, Rotten, had embarked for Genoa on the 6th of November, to proceed thence to Switzerland, his native country.

General Mina was to embark the next day for Gibraltar, as it was said to proceed to England, and not to France, as previously announced.

The Duke of Reggio was momently expected in Paris, to resume the command of the National Guards.

The Journal of Bordeaux states that the King of Spain, having declined his intended journey to Toledo, was expected to arrive at Madrid with the Royal Family on the 13th of November.

L'Etoile says that Riego was executed at Madrid on the morning of the 7th of November, and conveyed to the place of execution in a basket (*un pannier*) drawn by *an ass*.

A part of the fourth corps of the French army entered Hostalrich and Tarragona on the 4th of November.

Letters from Bayonne say, that there had been a tumult at Saragossa, and that it had become necessary to fire on the people, who had attempted to enter the prison where the ex-minister, San Miguel, was confined, for the purpose of putting him to death.

Baron Bender de Kriegelstein, Austrian Minister at Lisbon, has been charged to transmit to the Emperor of Brazil, a letter from his father-in-law, the Emperor of Austria, urging him to acknowledge the *authority of Portugal!*

It is believed that the declaration of the *Northern* Courts, relating to the *non-acknowledgements* of the *ci-devant*, Spanish and Portuguese Colonies, will speedily be published.

Since the commencement of the Spanish affair, the number of French vessels of war has been increased from 90 to 150, and the marines from 8000 to 19000.

The Austrian Observer announces that the Porte had recalled the ancient drogoman Jokoracki Argiroupoulo, who had been in exile for two years. This recall had caused much excitement, and would have great influence on the politics of the Porte.—*Baltimore paper.*

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

From the Baltimore Gazette, December 30.

Since our publication of Saturday, another number of the Paris Constitutionel has been added to Mr. Escaville's file, and the following very interesting article we translate from the paper of the 15th November, respecting the contemplated re-conquest of South America.

From the London Courier, Nov. 11.

The most important news from France is the following:

"They are already speaking of the vessels of war which are about to sail from Cadiz. They will be augmented by two frigates and three corvettes, and the necessary transports will be procured in the different ports of Europe for TWENTY THOUSAND INFANTRY AND TWO THOUSAND CAVALRY. It is said that General Morillo will command the expedition, and those troops only will be employed which have already served in South America, and who are accustomed to the climate. The expedition will repair to Havanna, to unite with Morales, whose army, it is said, amounts to 2500 men. Cuba being the centre of operations, it is supposed that the general in chief will first attack Mexico, because of its vicinity to Havanna; and that Spain will there find powerful auxiliaries in the aristocracy and clergy. Spain intends to publish a manifesto, in which she will announce to the nations of Europe, that she will permit strangers to participate to a certain degree in the commerce of the colonies, contenting herself with the recovery of her sovereignty over this part of the new world.

"The Times says, that this restriction of commerce is precisely the greatest grievance of which the colonies complained under the ancient system, and that the commerce of South America, being now as free to England as to all the other states of Europe, France has no right to take measures which tend to deprive Great Britain of the advantages which she possesses."

"Letters from Cadiz announce in general, that the Spanish troops are very much discontented with the new order of things. At Algesiras they are crying "long live the Constitution," and the greatest confusion prevails in that city."

SPAIN.—The London Morning Chronicle says, "On the 29th of September, when it was decided that Ferdinand should go to Port St. Mary's, Gen. QUIROGA, aid-de-camp of the King, made a personal demand of his Majesty for a passport and permission to quit Cadiz. His Majesty answered:—"Quiroga, you must not go; I cannot spare you; remain; we will go together to Madrid. Your rank, your honor, your pensions shall be preserved to you, for I am satisfied with your services, and am *grateful* for them."—Seeing that the General still hesitated, his Majesty assured him that he would religiously fulfil the promises he had made him. The general left the King, concealed himself, and took the first opportunity of escaping to Gibraltar; the next day, on the occupation of the city by the French, an order was given to arrest him as well as the English who had served during the siege. The General having saved himself, the others disguised themselves, and escaped in fishing boats."

The London Morning Post of the 10th Nov. says, that a private letter from Seville announces the arrival of Gen. Ballasteros in that city; he was accompanied by a strong escort; report says that he has been imprisoned in the barrack, but nothing is said of his sentence. The same letter announces that an express had been sent from Seville for the purpose of arresting General Morillo.

FRANCE.—The Constitutionel of the 13th, says that the ordinance of dissolution is about to be published; that the electoral college will be convoked for the 13th of January, and the chambers on the 15th of February. The correctional tribunal pronounced its judgment against the responsible editor of the Courier Francais, for having copied from a foreign journal an article, as official, which had not previously been inserted in a French official journal, condemning him to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of two thousand francs.

FUNDS.—The London Courier, of the 11th Nov. says, the funds have been stationary this morning, but it appears certain that if nothing important transpires before the end of the month, they will experience a rapid rise. The stock-jobbers now place all their hopes on the next congress, and on the affairs of South America, which it is said will be the principal object of

discussion in the congress. The abundance of capital so favorable to the public funds keeps the premium of exchequer bills at 48 and 49.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON.

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

H. BONNET,

Between Second & Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.

September 5, 1823—tf.

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2
F. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	35
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do

Ohio.

Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
western Reserve,	2
St. Clairsville,	2
Bank of Chilicothe,	2
Lancaster,	2
Marietta,	2
Columbus,	2
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	30
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20

Kentucky.

State Bk & Bran.	65
Maysville,	2

Indiana.

State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F. & M. bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrenceb'g.	50

Illinois.

Bank of Illinois

Missouri.

Bank of Missouri at St. Louis

Tennessee.

State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do

Michigan Ter.

Bank of Michigan at Detroit, 15

N. Carolina.

State bank and Bran.	
$5 and upwards,	7
Newbern, $5 & up.	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do

S. Carolina.

Charleston 5 & up. 4

Rhode-Island.

Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4

Vermont.

Burlington,

N. Hampshire.

Generally

New York.

City banks,	par
Troy and Albany	1 dis.
Mohawk bk. at Sche.	no
Newburgh,	2
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Chenango,	2
Utica bank & Bran.	2
Ontario bk. at Utica.	2
Do. at Canandaigua,	2
Plattsburgh,	3

Maryland.

Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County,	2
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do

New Jersey.

State bank at New Brunswick,	
Trenton bank,	
N. Brunswick bank	
State bank at Trenton	
Mount Holly,	
Camden,	
Cumberland,	
Newark Insurance,	
State bk. at Morris,	
Ditto at Elizabetht	
Sussex,	
Patterson bank	

Delaware.

Bank of Delaware.	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm. Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle,	do
Do. at Wilmington,	do
Do. at Georgetown,	do

Dist. Columbia.

Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Union bk. Alexand.	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria.	do
Farmers'bk. Alexan	do
Georgetown I. & E. Company,	do

Virginia.

Richmond & Branches, $5 and up.	
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1
Morgantown and South Branch,	
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1

Georgia.

State banks, generally, $5 and up. 7

Connecticut.

Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bridgeport,	2 dis.
Middletown bank	2
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do

Massachusets.

Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield,	3 dis.
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	
Other Massachusetts notes,	

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1824.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

The long oppressed but heroic Greeks are still gallantly struggling for civil and religious liberty, against their powerful and ferocious enemies, the infidel Turks. By their courage and enterprise, they have gained repeated victories, but the issue of the contest is still doubtful, as their resources are too limited to pay, clothe, and arm their troops in a suitable manner.—That they should be in this empoverished condition is not to be wondered at, when it is considered how long they were the slaves of the Turks, exposed to all the oppression and rapacity of those execrable tyrants.

It must be gratifying to every friend of humanity to witness the active exertions which are now making, in some of our eastern cities, to raise money in aid of this brave people. New York, whose character for liberality and public spirit is so deservedly high, has led the way in this glorious cause, and Philadelphia, Boston, and Albany, with a noble emulation, have followed her example.

In each of these cities public meetings have been held, at which committees were appointed, to collect subscriptions on behalf of the Greeks, and it is understood that the gentlemen composing these committees have undertaken the honorable task assigned them, with a promptitude and zeal that do them great credit, and bid fair to crown their benevolent exertions with success.

But are benevolence and public spirit confined to a few of our eastern cities? Can the cause of suffering Greece find no advocates nor supporters in the *west*? It can—it will; for it is the cause of LIBERTY—a cause dear to *every* American: it is that sacred cause in which so many gallant sons of Columbia have sacrificed their fortunes and their lives; that cause in defence of which America may soon have to contend with the slaves of all the despots of continental Europe.—The sympathies of the west are excited: the *American Backwoodsmen* feel, deeply feel, for the calamities of unhappy Greece: they admire the valor displayed by her patriotic sons, and they abhor the cruelty and bigotry of her barbarous enemies.

But, as mere sympathy can do but little good, we hope soon to see the cities and towns west of the mountains follow the example of the eastern cities. Now is the time when *Pittsburgh*, the metropolis of western Pennsylvania, may prove herself the real friend of LIBERTY and CHRISTIANITY. Let her citizens meet together and appoint committees to collect subscriptions in aid of the Greeks. Let them earnestly recommend to their western brethren to co-operate in this glorious work. Let it not be said, that because Pittsburgh is not a large city her contribution would be too trifling: though the amount raised should be small compared with the sums collected in New-York or Philadelphia, it would nevertheless be worth adding to them. The citizens of Wilmington, (Del.) a town much smaller than this place, have thought it worth while to contribute. Why then should not the citizens of Pittsburgh? Let some western town set the example, and no doubt all the others will follow it. If proper exertions are made, there may be raised on this side of the mountains, such a sum as might be of essential benefit to those gallant spirits who are now so manfully struggling to wrest from the grasp of ruthless tyrants that fair land, once so famous for its *Free* and *Republican* institutions. In 1815 the Backwoodsmen of America, under their "Old Hickory," proclaimed in dreadful thunders their hatred of *Tyranny* and their enmity to *Tyrants;* and will they not, in 1824, afford relief and succor to those who are fighting the battles of LIBERTY?

SEMPRONIUS.

BACHELORS' MEETING.

At a meeting of the Bachelors of the city, held on Monday evening, the 5th inst. at the hotel of Col. Ramsay, the following preamble and resolutions were read, and unanimously adopted.

It is a maxim founded in nature, and corroborated by immemorial experience, that human inclinations, a compliance with which violates neither positive law nor the precepts of natural justice or morality, cannot be restrained or forcibly diverted from their course, without infringing those universal rights, which are coeval with man's existence. The history of all times and nations records the melancholy and instructive lessons which have been learned by despotic power, in its attempts to limit the range of innate and innocent feelings, or to extend their activity beyond the bounds which are prescribed by Omnipotence. To endeavor, by means of artificial laws, to create dispositions, not inherent in the human character, or to command the exertion of such dispositions, farther than the instinctive energy of nature would impel them, is equally vain, unjust, and injurious. It is vain because human authority can never vanquish or change the eternal principles of human being. It is unjust, because every effort, directed against those principles, is not only an infringement of natural right, but an arraignment of creative wisdom. It is injurious, because, to assert any control over private intentions, which do not disregard or counteract the injunctions of morality, the decorum of social life, or the code of civil laws, is to invade the privileges that are granted by the constitution of nature, itself, and to usurp a despotic supremacy over the original freedom of mankind.

It was to have been hoped, that the admonitory examples which so many ages and countries have presented, would have deterred those who sit in high places, from any attempt to insult or prostrate those indefeasible, unalienable rights, whose judicious exercise can injure none, and so much promotes the repose of all. Unhappily, however, for the reputation of a commonwealth, whose constitution and laws are, professedly, the declaration of the general will, and whose object is the common welfare, the legislature of Pennsylvania, disregarding the prohibition of nature, the liberty of her children, and the united voices of reason and expediency, are about to enact a law, which, if enforced, would annul the best and most valued rights of Bachelors—"rights, inestimable to them, and formidable to" female "tyrants only." A bill has been read in the house of representatives, of this state, imposing a tax on unmarried men,—on those who, whether from necessity, convenience, or inclination, lead a life of single blessedness, rather than one of duplicate misery, or felicity, as chance might decree. A law, so odious in its character to the fundamental principles of humanity, so baneful, in its tendency, to the peace and happiness of society, and so adverse, in its provisions and penalties, to the dictates of sound prudence and natural feeling, is unworthy of the approbation of bachelors, and adapted to the policy of none but moon-struck en lovers, or desperate old maids, and ought to be denounced by all sensible single gentlemen, as absurd, unnecessary and, oppressive: Therefore,

Resolved, That the individuals composing this meeting of Bachelors, unequivocally disapprove of the proposition to tax unmarried men, recently introduced into the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, by the distinguished Gen. Alexander Ogle.

Resolved, That they do solemnly protest against the enaction of any law which would entrench upon their natural inclination, by forcing them to the alternative of taking perpetual partners, for better or worse, or paying, in dollars and cents, the penalty of their non-compliance with such a requisition.

Resolved, That the representatives in the state legislature from the counties of Butler, Allegheny, and Beaver, be respectfully, but earnestly requested to exert all their known zeal and talents in behalf of bachelors, and to prevent the passage of so obnoxious a bill.

Resolved, That should such a bill become a law, in defiance of the wishes of so "large and respectable" a proportion of society, as is constituted by the fraternity of Bachelors, the members of this meeting do pledge to each other their pens, their tongues, and their purses, (whether full or empty) to procure its prompt repeal, and that they will, by their united exertions, resist its execution, as a violation of the constitution of Bachelors, and the law of the land.

Resolved That a memorial, declaratory of the sense and feeling of this meeting, upon the subject now before it, be immediately prepared, a copy of which shall be transmitted to Mr Marks, speaker of the senate, and Mr. Stevenson, a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, respectively, accompanied by a letter from the chairman, requesting them to use all their acknowledged influence, to prevent the success of the bill for taxing Bachelors.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves (and recommend such pledge to be given, mutually, by all Bachelors throughout the state) not to vote for any member of the legislature who may give his assent to the law taxing Bachelors; and that we will never give our suffrage to J. A. Shulze, for any office, if he approve said law.

Resolved, That the chairman be empowered and directed to forward in a letter to Gen. Alex. Ogle, the member who brought such bill into the legislature, containing the substance of the foregoing resolutions, and expressing the disapprobation which he has so justly excited among all honest Bachelors, by perverting his talents and eloquence from the honorable duties for which they were destined, to the injury of peaceable, unoffending citizens.

Resolved, That the preamble, resolutions and memorial, be published in all the papers of the union and the world.

MR. JEFFERSON TO MR. ADAMS.

We are proud of being able to present to our readers the following copy of a letter from Mr. JEFFERSON to MR. ADAMS, so truly characteristic of that venerable patriot and philanthropist. It is copied from the Boston Patriot, received yesterday.—*Nat. Intel*

Monticello, Oct. 12, 1823.

Dear Sir: I do not write with the ease which your letter of September 18 supposes. Crippled wrists and fingers make writing slow and laborious; but while writing to you, I lose the sense of these things, in the recollection of ancient times when youth and health made happiness out of every thing. I forget for a while the hoary winter of age, when we can think of nothing but how to get rid of our heavy hours until the friendly hand of death shall rid us of all at once. Against this tedium vitæ however I am fortunately mounted on a hobby, which indeed I should have better managed some 30 or 40 years ago, but whose easy amble is still sufficient to give exercise and amusement to an Octogenary rider. This is the establishment of an University, on a scale more comprehensive, and in a country more healthy and central, than our old William and Mary, which these obstacles have long kept in a state of langnor and inefficiency. But the tardiness with which such works proceed, may render it doubtful, whether I shall live to see it go into action.

Putting aside these things, however, for the present, I write this letter, as due to a friendship co-eval with our government, and now attempted to be poisoned, when too late in life to be replaced by new affections. I had for some time observed, in the public papers, dark hints and mysterious innuendos of a correspondence of yours with a friend, to whom you had opened your bosom without reserve, and which was to be made public by that friend, or his representative; and now it is said to be actually published. It has not yet reached us, but extracts have been given, and such as seemed most likely to draw a curtain of separation between you and myself. Were there no other motive than that of indignation against the author of this outrage on private confidence; whose shaft seems to have been aimed at yourself, more particularly; this would make it the duty of every honorable mind to disappoint that aim, by opposing to its impressions, a sevenfold shield of apathy and insensibility. With me however no such armour is needed. The circumstances of the times, in which we have happened to live, and the partiality of our friends, at a particular period, places us in a state of apparent opposition which some might suppose to be personal also; and there might not be wanting those who wished to make it so, by filling our ears with malignant falsehoods; by dressing up hideous phantoms of their own creation, presenting them to you under my name, to me under your's; and endeavoring to instil into our minds, things concerning each other, the most destitute of truth. And if there had been at any time a moment when we were off our guard, and in a temper to let the whispers of these people make us forget what we had known of each other for so many years—and years of so much trial; yet all men who have attended to the workings of the human mind, who have seen the false colors under which passion sometimes dresses the actions and motives of others, have seen also these passions in subsiding with time, and reflection, dissipating like mists before the rising sun, and restoring to us the sight of all things in their true shape and colors. It would be strange indeed if at our years, we were to go an age back, to hunt up imaginary or forgotten facts to disturb the repose of affections, so sweetening to the evening of our lives.

Be assured, my dear sir, that I am incapable of receiving the slightest impression, from the effort now made, to plant thorns on the pillow of age, worth and wisdom, and to sow tares between friends who have been such for near half a century. Beseeching you then not to suffer your mind to be disquieted by this wicked attempt to poison its peace, and praying you to throw it by among the things which have never happened, I add sincere assurances of my unabated and constant attachment, friendship and respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

JOHN ADAMS
Former President of the U. S.

Congress.

In the House of Representatives, Monday December 23, Mr M'Duffie, from the committee to whom was referred the consideration of the expediency of recommending to the several States, the adoption of certain amendments to the Constitution, made a report accompanied by a joint resolution, directing the Electors of Vice President of the United States to be chosen by the people, in districts, in a uniform manner throughout the United States; the people of each State to choose as many Electors, as said State has members of the House of Representatives of Congress, and the Electors when assembled to choose two others, to make up the whole number: the Electors then to vote for one person for President, and as Vice President, one of whom shall reside without the state; if no election be made on the first trial, the Electors are to be convened again by proclamation, and to vote for one of the two highest candidates; if no choice be then made, the two Houses of Congress, in joint meeting, are then to elect a President and Vice President, by voting individually, and not by States, &c.

This resolution was twice read, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

[Mr. M'Duffie's Report on the subject of these amendments, is a most masterly performance: we regret that we have not room to insert it entire. The following extract from it, having a direct bearing upon the *Caucus system*, is worthy of the particular attention of the people.]

Pre existing bodies, sufficiently small and permanent to be exposed to the tampering and seductive arts of intrigue and corruption, ought to have no agency in the election of a President of the United States, upon any ground short of absolute necessity. State legislatures are bodies of this description, and there is no pretence of a necessity for interposing them between the people and the electoral college. According to the true conception of our political system, the people *exercise* the elective power. When, from considerations of convenience, agents are appointed for this special purpose, it is not, as in the case of a legislative trust, to exercise their own judgments, but simply to execute the popular will. The assumption, that the legislature would make a better choice than the people, involves the admission that their choice would be different from that of the people; an admission which, if the foregoing views be correct, furnishes in itself an unanswerable objection to the interposition of such an agency. In proportion, therefore, as the number of intermediate agencies is increased, the chances are multiplied that the will of the people will be defeated in the choice of a chief magistrate.—The committee have no confidence in that sort of artificial and complicated machinery, thro' which some suppose it necessary to filtrate the popular will in order to purify and enlighten it. The stream of elective sovereignty is no where so pure as at its source. Every remove from this is an advance in a course evidently ending in corruption. Indeed, it is apparent that the framers of the constitution, by ordaining that "each *state* shall *appoint*, in such manner as the *legislature* thereof may *prescribe*," the electors of President and Vice President, intended to exclude the legislature from *making the appointment themselves*. That this is the true interpretation of the constitution, is abundantly obvious, as well from the fair import of the words of that instrument, as from the profoundest commentary ever written on it. The authors of "The Federalist," in speaking of the election of the President, use these words: "It was desirable that the sense of the people should operate in the choice of a person to whom so important a trust could be confided. This end will be answered by committing the right of making it, not to any pre-established body, but to men chosen *by the people* for the special purpose, and *at the particular conjuncture*."

Whatever objections may be urged against the appointment of the electors by the people, no one, it is presumed, will allege that corruption will find, in that mode of proceeding, any scope for its operation. Neither have we any just ground to apprehend that intrigue, operating by means less palpable than corruption, and appealing to motives less profligate than venality, will produce any impression upon the vote of ten millions of freemen, scattered over the vast domain, which is their favored inheritance. The fact that these principles are, from their very nature, incapable of acting upon multitudes, would prevent them from operating upon the people, even if we had not the higher security furnished by their virtue and patriotism.

Foreign Intelligence.

We have a file of the Paris Constitutionel to the 14th November, which states that Cartagena surrendered to Gen. Bonnemain on the 5th of November, and that the forts of Urgel submitted to Baron Hurel.

Gen. Bourmont is appointed Commander in Chief of the French armies in Spain, and Lieutenant General Foissac Latour succeeds Bourmont in the command at Cadiz.

The Governor of Barcelona, Rotten, had embarked for Genoa on the 6th of November, to proceed thence to Switzerland, his native country.

General Mina was to embark the next day for Gibraltar, as it was said to proceed to England, and not to France, as previously announced.

The Duke of Reggio was momently expected in Paris, to resume the command of the National Guards.

The Journal of Bordeaux states that the King of Spain, having declined his intended journey to Toledo, was expected to arrive at Madrid with the Royal Family on the 13th of November.

L'Etoile says that Riego was executed at Madrid on the morning of the 7th of November, and conveyed to the place of execution in a basket (*un pannier*) drawn by *an ass*.

A part of the fourth corps of the French army entered Hostalrich and Tarragona on the 4th of November.

Letters from Bayonne say, that there had been a tumult at Saragossa, and that it had become necessary to fire on the people, who had attempted to enter the prison where the ex-minister, San Miguel, was confined, for the purpose of putting him to death.

Baron Bender de Kriegelstein, Austrian Minister at Lisbon, has been charged to transmit to the Emperor of Brazil, a letter from his father-in-law, the Emperor of Austria, urging him to acknowledge the *authority of Portugal!*

It is believed that the declaration of the *Northern* Courts, relating to the *non-acknowledgements* of the *ci-devant*, Spanish and Portuguese Colonies, will speedily be published.

Since the commencement of the Spanish affair, the number of French vessels of war has been increased from 90 to 150, and the marines from 8000 to 19000.

The Austrian Observer announces that the Porte had recalled the ancient drogoman Jokoracki Argiroupoulo, who had been in exile for two years. This recall had caused much excitement, and would have great influence on the politics of the Porte.—*Baltimore paper.*

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

From the Baltimore Gazette, December 30.

Since our publication of Saturday, another number of the Paris Constitutionel has been added to Mr. Escaville's file, and the following very interesting article we translate from the paper of the 15th November, respecting the contemplated re conquest of South America.

From the London Courier, Nov. 11.

The most important news from France is the following:

"They are already speaking of the vessels of war which are about to sail from Cadiz. They will be augmented by two frigates and three corvettes, and the necessary transports will be procured in the different ports of Europe for TWENTY THOUSAND INFANTRY AND TWO THOUSAND CAVALRY. It is said that General Morillo will command the expedition, and those troops only will be employed which have already served in South America, and who are accustomed to the climate. The expedition will repair to Havanna, to unite with Morales, whose army, it is said, amounts to 2500 men. Cuba being the centre of operations, it is supposed that the general in chief will first attack Mexico, because of its vicinity to Havanna; and that Spain will there find powerful auxiliaries in the aristocracy and clergy. Spain intends to publish a manifesto, in which she will announce to the nations of Europe, that she will permit strangers to participate to a certain degree in the commerce of the colonies, contenting herself with the recovery of her sovereignty over this part of the new world.

"The Times says, that this restriction of commerce is precisely the greatest grievance of which the colonies complained under the ancient system, and that the commerce of South America, being now as free to England as to all the other states of Europe, France has no right to take measures which tend to deprive Great Britain of the advantages which she possesses."

"Letters from Cadiz announce in general, that the Spanish troops are very much discontented with the new order of things. At Algesiras they are crying "long live the Constitution," and the greatest confusion prevails in that city."

SPAIN.—The London Morning Chronicle says, "On the 29th of September, when it was decided that Ferdinand should go to Port St. Mary's, Gen. QUIROGA, aid-de-camp of the King, made a personal demand of his Majesty for a passport and permission to quit Cadiz. His Majesty answered:—"Quiroga, you must not go; I cannot spare you; remain; we will go together to Madrid. Your rank, your honor, your pensions shall be preserved to you, for I am satisfied with your services, and am *grateful* for them."—Seeing that the General still hesitated, his Majesty assured him that he would religiously fulfil the promises he had made him. The general left the King, concealed himself, and took the first opportunity of escaping to Gibraltar; the next day, on the occupation of the city by the French, an order was given to arrest him as well as the English who had served during the siege. The General having saved himself, the others disguised themselves, and escaped in fishing boats."

The London Morning Post of the 10th Nov. says, that a private letter from Seville announces the arrival of Gen. Ballasteros in that city; he was accompanied by a strong escort; report says that he has been imprisoned in the barrack, but nothing is said of his sentence. The same letter announces that an express had been sent from Seville for the purpose of arresting General Morillo.

FRANCE.—The Constitutionel of the 15th, says that the ordinance of dissolution is about to be published; that the electoral college will be convoked for the 15th of January, and the chambers on the 15th of February. The correctional tribunal pronounced its judgment against the responsible editor of the Courier Francais, for having copied from a foreign journal an article, as in a French official journal, condemning him to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of two thousand francs.

FUNDS.—The London Courier, of the 11th Nov. says, the funds have been stationary this morning, but it appears certain that if nothing important transpires before the end of the month, jobbers now place all their hopes on the next congress, and on the affairs of South America, which it is said will be the principal object of discussion in the congress. The abundance of capital so favorable to the public funds keeps the premium of exchequer bills at 48 and 49.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON.

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

H. BONNET,

Between Second & Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.

September 5, 1823—tf.

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N. Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2
F. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	35
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do

Ohio.

Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
western Reserve,	2
St. Clairsville,	2
Bank of Chilicothe,	2
Lancaster,	2
Marietta,	2
Columbus,	2
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20

Kentucky.

State Bk. & Bran.	65
Maysville,	2

Indiana.

State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F. & M. bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrenceb'g.	50

Illinois.

Bank of Illinois	

Missouri.

Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	

Tennessee.

State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do

Michigan Ter.

Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15

N. Carolina.

State bank and Bran.	
$5 and upwards,	7
Newbern, $5 & up.	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do

S. Carolina.

Charleston 5 & up.	4

Rhode-Island.

Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4

Vermont.

Burlington,	

N. Hampshire.

Generally	

New York.

City banks,	par
Troy and Albany	1 dis.
Mohawk bk. at Schen.	
Newburgh,	2
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Chenango,	2
Utica bank & Bran.	2
Ontario bk. at Utica.	2
Do. at Canandaigua,	2
Plattsburgh,	2

Maryland.

Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County,	2
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do

New Jersey.

State bank at New Brunswick,	
Trenton bank,	
N. Brunswick bank	
State bank at Tienton	
Mount Holly,	
Camden,	
Cumberland,	
Newark Insurance,	
State bk. at Morris,	
Ditto at Elizabetht	
Sussex,	
Patterson bank	

Delaware.

Bank of Delaware,	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm. Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle,	do
Do. at Wilmington,	do
Do. at Georgetown,	do

Dist. Columbia.

Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Union bk. Alexand.	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria,	do
Farmers' bk. Alexan.	do
Georgetown I. & E. Company,	do

Virginia.

Richmond & Branches, $5 and up.	
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1
Morgantown and South Branch,	
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1

Georgia.

State banks, generally, $5 and up.	7

Connecticut.

Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bridgeport,	2 dis.
Middletown bank	2
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do

Massachusets.

Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield,	3 dis.
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	
Other Massachusetts notes,	

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1824.

☞ *Resolves of the Turf.*—The Proceedings of the Meeting of the Friends of Domestic Manufactures, held at the Court-House, on Saturday last, with the Memorial adopted by that Meeting, are given in a Supplement to this day's Gazette.

CITY ELECTION.

On Tuesday last the following City Officers were elected:

Members of Select Council.—John Carson, David Pride, Alexander M'Clurg, John Bentleyburgh, *(for 1 year.)*

Common Council.—Alexander Johnston, Jr. John Sampson, Christopher Magee, S. K. Page, John Arthurs, Harmar Denny, John Herron, Dennis S. Scully, Martin Rahm, John Sheriff, Samuel Pettigrew, Thomas Fairman, John M'Kee, Thomas Liggett, Joseph Oliver.

Constables.—John Anderson, and Samuel Morrow, for the East-Ward—and William Whiteman for the West Ward. For the other Constable in the W. Ward no choice was made, James Mackey and Barnard Coyle having an equal number of votes. The choice will devolve upon the court.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

At Mr Backhouse's, in Versailles township, on Monday last, the following persons were chosen officers of the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company.

President—William Wilkins.

Managers—John Young (of Greensb'g) John I. Scull, Humphrey Fullerton, William Hinkins, Robert Stewart, James Harford, William Cavin, Samuel Fleming, William M'Cullough, Thos. Chalfant, Boyle Irwin, David Shields.

Treasurer—James Irwin.

Victory of Orleans.—The Pittsburgh Battalion of Volunteers paraded yesterday, in celebration of this event. An animated oration was pronounced, in the First Presbyterian Meeting House, by A. S. T. Mountain, Esq. preceded by Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Heron, and Music by the Allegheny Musical Society. The Volunteers and a large party of citizens dined together at Col. Ramsay's.

At a late meeting in Baltimore, resolutions in favor of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, offered by Gen. Robert Goodloe Harper, were rejected; and resolutions offered by Gen Winchester, declaring that the canal from Baltimore to the Susquehanna ought to receive their unanimous and undivided support, were almost unanimously adopted.

We are indebted to the editors of the Baltimore American for the report of the commissioners appointed to lay out the route of the canal last mentioned, and a map of the route selected by them. It appears from them, that the canal is to strike the Susquehanna at Havre-de-Grace, a distance of 98 miles from Baltimore, and to be continued thence up the margin of the river, 65 miles to the mouth of the Conewago, below the point where the Union Canal terminates. The whole expense is estimated at $2,626,090 The Map and Report may be examined at this office.

A resolution has been adopted in one of the houses of Congress, requesting of the President such information as he may possess, and deem proper to communicate, respecting the views and intentions of the European governments in relation to the states of South-America.

The House of Representatives of Kentucky have passed a bill to repeal all the execution laws of that state, except those which the court of appeals declared unconstitutional!

In the Virginia House of Delegates, resolutions in favor of a caucus have been lost.

The members of the Ohio Legislature are trying to prevail on themselves to raise their own daily pay to three dollars.

Vandalia—It is stated in an article copied to day, that Vandalia, the seat of government in Illinois, has been burnt We observe it elsewhere stated that the governor was attacked by a mob, and *burnt in effigy!*

A resolution is before the legislature of Ohio, the object of which is, the emancipation and colonization of the blacks of the Union, at the expense of the general government!

Three men, near Zanesville, O. accept the challenge of the three Virginians, to shoot for 500 dollars, on condition that the latter meet them at Lower Sandusky.

Miss Mary Patton, of Charlestown, Va. has recovered 5000 dollars from Edridge Hall, for defamation of character.

A large public meeting at New Berlin, Union county, Pa. on the 16th ult. unanimously resolved to support the Hero of New-Orleans for the Presidency.

The Grand committee in Philadelphia, it seems, are appointing sub-committees in the different towns of the state, to raise contributions. We think they had better leave to the towns to pursue their own course on the subject.

A Comet is visible about 5 o'clock in the morning, a little to the North of East, at an angle of about 30 degrees from the horizon.

The Louisville Public Advertiser informs us, that the inventor of the capillary steam engine has been there for some time, making experiments. He is constructing an engine possessing a four horse power, and applicable to naval navigation, which he expects to have completed in a month or six weeks.—In a month or six weeks—don't forget, or you may be terrified at seeing him sailing over the end-hill, on his way to visit us.

Princeton. The disturbances at this college is represented to have been by no means so great as stated in the Philadelphia Gazette. A New York paper says but one boy was expelled.

Curtius Hopewell, Esq. has been appointed Reporter of the decisions of the Ohio Supreme Court.

Pays R. Todd, they purpose to publish a Map, Gazetteer, and History of Michigan territory.

Thirty-three persons, the week before last, in Philadelphia, died of *Natural Small Pox!*

Houses in Albany, that have generally been leased at 75 dollars a year, now command a rent of 200 dollars. This great rise in the value of property, is attributed to the completion of the Canal, and is the best proof of the importance of that improvement.

Mr. Brown, the newly appointed Minister to France, is preparing to embark at New-York, in the ship of war Cyane.

It is said Spain has ceded the Canary Islands to France.

At a meeting of citizens, at the Assembly Rooms, Baltimore, Gen. Charles Ridgeley, of Hampton, in the chair, and John S. Skinner secretary, it was determined to commemorate the Victory at Orleans, by a Ball at the Assembly Rooms, on the 8th January, which General Andrew Jackson was specially invited to attend. *Nat. Int.*

Letters from Washington mention, that Mr. Adams, secretary of state, is making great preparations to give a grand military ball on the 8th of January, in compliment to general Jackson. So many tickets, it is said, are already issued, that the house will not hold the guests, and canvas tents are to be added to the rear.—*N. Y. Post.*

Captain James Riley, celebrated for his adventures among the Arabs, in the deserts of Africa, is a member of the Ohio legislature now in session.

Some time since a wagoner, in ascending the Allegheny mountain, found a good deal of difficulty to get along, in consequence of the road being very icy and his horses not rough shod. When about half way up, he stopped the team, unhitched the horses, took them to a smith shop, and had the shoes of his horses roughed. He ascended to the wagon, and just at the moment of his catching hold of the tongue-chain, to gear up, his wagon started backward, and after running down the mountain some distance, ran over the monstrous precipice on the side of the mountain, and strange to relate, not a single article, with the exception of the feeding trough, was injured The wagon was heavily laden, and ran against a tree, which shivered the trough, and knocked down the tree. The loading was taken out, the wagon separated, and soon upon the road again.

A wagon in descending the same mountain a short time since, loaded with flour, ran over the precipice, horses and all. The wagon rolled over, and altho' a woman with two or three children sat between the flour barrels and the front of the wagon, they were not in the least molested.—*Gromsb. Gaz.*

State House Burnt!—By a gentleman from the upper part of this state we have the unpleasant intelligence that the state house at Vandalia has been consumed by fire. The particulars of the accident have not yet come to hand. Though not a very splendid building, yet it was abundantly large, and convenient enough for the purposes of legislation, under the present apportionment of representatives. This misfortune following so closely the burning of the banking house, and the subsequent robbery of that institution, seems to stamp a kind of fatality upon the place, as prejudicial to its character as the seat of government, as it has been to the interests of the commonwealth.—*Illinois Gaz.*

From the Cincinnati National Republican

We acknowledge the receipt of half a dozen pamphlets from Pittsburgh, advocating a nomination of President by the members of Congress, in grand caucus assembled. Those concerned are respectfully informed that the proposition is not exactly calculated for this latitude. *The people of Ohio* will oppose a caucus nomination. We shall return the compliment, by forwarding to the Pittsburgh committee a copy of the resolutions passed at our Town Meeting on Tuesday evening last.

Vandalia, Dec. 5.

Military Bounty Lands.—The sale of non-residents' land for taxes commenced in this place on Monday last. It was attended by a great many persons; and we must acknowledge that our most sanguine hopes and calculations have been more than realized. Out of the number of tracts which were sold this week, only one was stricken off to the state. There seems to be a great desire to purchase Military Bounty Lands in Illinois. The taxes on most of the tracts of land were paid for less than the whole tract—some for 80 acres out of 160—some for 20—10—9—1—and the taxes were actually paid on one quarter-section for one inch square! The sale will probably continue three weeks longer.—*Ill. Intel.*

From the Utica Gazette.

Pyroligneous Acid.—Knowing the strong prepossessions of the people as to the use of all new articles, it was not supposed that the Pyroligneous acid, for the curing of hams and other species of animal flesh, would go into general use the first year; but notwithstanding all prejudices, several barrels were retailed to the citizens of Utica and its vicinity the last year; the result of which experiment has demonstrated beyond contradiction, that the smoking of hams and other kinds of meat in this way, is altogether to be preferred. Some of the most respectable gentlemen of this town have given it their decided approbation in several particulars. First, the hams are not exposed to any change or decomposition near the bone, as they many times suffer when heat is carried too high while hanging in the smoke house; secondly, the hams may continue in pickle during the warm season, without any particular attention, from which they may be cooked at any time, containing all those excellent qualities peculiar to that dish. The idea of drying hams has unquestionably arisen from necessity, and not from any supposed improvement. Thirdly, no trouble in operating, except to put one quart of acid to two hundred pounds of meat, after they are sufficiently pickled (a process of about three weeks) previous to drying.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

It has been proposed in England to make a subterraneous passage under the Thames, so that a free communication may be had between the two sides of the river, without any obstruction to the navigation. Such a passage was actually commenced in 1809, at Rotherhithe, near the borough of Southwark, and carried successfully 1011 feet, when a great body of quicksand sunk in and filled it up.—The whole distance across was only 1150 feet. A plan for excavating the tunnel, has lately been devised, which it is supposed will prevent the occurrence of a similar accident.—The workmen are to be protected by a moveable frame or cabin, which is to be pressed forward in the tunnel as fast as the excavation is made. This frame work is made strong and tight, and on the front, where the men are to labor, it is compound of many small moveable boards, fitted closely together. Each workman will remove one small board, and excavate the earth a few inches in front of him; he will then carefully replace that board, and remove another A party of masons protected in the same manner, will follow close behind, and lay the bricks as fast as the earth is removed. These frames or cabins are divided into several cells, each large enough to contain one workman; so that in making an excavation 34 feet in breadth, by 18 in height, 33 men can be brought to operate together, with perfect regularity, and without any dependence one upon another. It is computed that the whole work can be completed at the rate of three feet a day. The excavation in 1809 was sometimes made at the rate of ten feet a day.

A Liberal Act.—A letter from New Orleans, dated Nov. 22, says,—"The Presbyterian Church, in this city, was sold last week, at auction, by the Sheriff, to pay the debts owed by the Trustees. Mr. *Judah Touro* purchased it for $20,000. Although of the Jewish persuasion, he bought the house that it might not be converted to any other use, than that for which it was intended. The same society worship in it. This is a very liberal act, honorable alike to Mr. T. to this city, and to New England, whose son he is."

The Senate of Maryland, with but two dissenting votes, has passed a resolution strongly disapproving of Congressional caucus nominations.

FOREIGN

Late arrivals at New York bring London dates to the 20th November. They add nothing to the information previously received. The chief subject of speculation continues to be the cause of South America, on which the same lofty tone is kept up. There had been an engagement between the Ottoman and Greek fleets, represented to be equally injurious to both parties.—The Greeks had taken possession of the Castle of Corinth, and their cause generally is said to be flourishing.

Great Britain.—A Cabinet Council was to be held on the 20th. The Courier says it is near three months since one was held. The question of South America it was expected, would form the principal object of its deliberations.

A meeting of the drivers and owners of the one horse carts, to devise the best means of expressing their gratitude to Mr. Cobbett, "for his distinguished exertions in exposing, defeating and putting a stop to the renters of tolls, from exacting a higher toll for one-horse carts than the law directed to be paid," has lately been held in London. In the proceedings, Cobbett was warmly eulogized, and a piece of plate was voted for him.

Washington Irving is reported to have collected materials for a very interesting work, during his recent tour through Germany He sojourned some time at Versailles, before returning to England, where he met several choice English spirits, who at present reside in that once celebrated and gay city, and who continue periodically to supply works of imagination and criticism to the popular reviews and magazines in London.

Important from Havanna.—The brig Packet brings advices from Havanna to the 13th inst. On the 10th inst. a French frigate arrived there from Spain, with orders to re-establish the former government. The absolute King had been proclaimed, and double guards placed about the city.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

We have heard of the fall of *Lucifer*, and the fall of Cromwell, and the fall of Wolsey, but one of the pleasantest tumbles on record was that of a *Mr. John Fall*, who, when he moved from one part of the metropolis to another, wrote over his door—"*I Fall from Holborn Hill.*"

SPANISH HIDES, &c.

Nicholas Griffith,

In Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Sts.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

150 Prime La Plata Ox Hides.

Also,

STRAW BONNETS,

Hatters' Lining Skins, Glue, &c.

Which he will sell Low for CASH.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 9 1824.—6t.

The Subscribers

HAVE entered into Co-Partnership, to trade under the Firm of

PAGE & LOWRIE,

at the

Wholesale DRY-GOOD BUSINESS.

Saml. K. Page,
M. B. Lowrie.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 4, 1824—Jan 9-6t

Married,

On Thursday, the 1st inst. by the Rev. E P Swift, Mr. SAMUEL SPENCER, Merchant of this city, to Miss SARAH WILBER, daughter of Joseph Wilber, Esq. of Newark, N. J.

☞ Persons holding subscription papers for a *Public Burying Ground*, will please to leave them at the Mayor's office, on or before the 18th inst.

Jan. 9.

PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Spayth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.

January 9, 1824

Duncan, Forsyth & Co.

Offer for Sale

AN INVOICE OF

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

TANNER'S OIL, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, Nos. 1 & 2, GINGER, ALSPICE, PEPPER, SALTPETRE.

—ALSO, IN STORE—

Juniata Bar-Iron & Nails,

Geneva Window-Glass,

SCYTHES & SICKLES, Belknap's Manufacture,

Alabama

COTTON,

Manufactured Tobacco.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 9 — 4t.

Property Protectors.

A MEETING of the Property Protectors will be held in the Court House, on Monday the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock, A M. Punctual attendance is requested By order of the captain.

J H. Sewell,

Jan. 9 Sec'y.

The Subscribers

HAVE just received, from the Conemaugh and Kiskeminitas rivers

1400 BARRELS OF

Salt,

Principally made and packed during the last summer, which they are selling at a reduced price.

J. W. Biddle & Co.

Pittsburgh, Jan 9—6t.

*** The Washington Examiner and Washington Reporter will give this 6 insertions, and forward their bills.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Drawing of the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Is postponed to Saturday, 17th inst.

ALTHOUGH the Manager finds it necessary to postpone the drawing of the present class for a few days, he has the pleasure to be able to assure the public with confidence, that, in consequence of a recent arrangement made with the Union Canal Company, this will be the last postponement of any class that he may have the management of in this city.

Arch'd M'Intyre,

Manager.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1.—[Jan. 9.—2t.]

Doctor Dawson,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers, Tumours, Rheumatism*, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood—but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial diseases*, &c. &c. &c.

Jan. 9.

TO RENT,

Three New and Convenient Brick Houses,

Extending from the Corner of Perry on First Street.

A new Brick House and Store,

Corner of Perry and Water streets Also

The House and Office,

On Water street, (from the 1st of April) at present occupied by Mr Geo. Boggs.

For Sale or Barter,

A LOT

In the Town of Borksville, on the Cumberland River, Kentucky.

☞ *Camel's Hair, Danish Wool, Hat Linings, Nutria Skins, Russia, Red Wool, &c.* for sale.

David Logan

Commission Ware-House, corner of Perry and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—tf

A Valuable Tract of Land For Sale.

THE Subscribers will Sell or Rent, Two Hundred and Thirty acres of First Rate Land, on the 17th day of February next, *on the premises, at Public Sale;* of which there are about eighty acres cleared, twenty of which are meadow; with

Two Dwelling Houses, and a Double Barn

thereon erected, and a good bearing Orchard—all in good repair. The Land is of the heirs of Thos. Scott, deceased, one mile from the town of Harmony, on Connoquenessing Creek, in Butler county. If not sold, said Farm will be for rent at that time. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Sale to be at 10 o'clock, A M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by us

Robert Boggs, } Ex'rs.
Robert Scott, }

Jan. 9, 1824—6t.

Allegheny Bridge.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a dividend of Three per cent. The same will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 14th inst

Alex. Johnston, Jr.

Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 4, 1824.—[Jan. 9—3t]

TO RENT,

THE HOUSE now occupied by Mr. Stahr, Baker, in Fourth-Street, between Market and Perry streets.

THE HOUSE, next door to the above, now in the tenure of Mr. Clayland.

THE HOUSE, in Second street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, now occupied by Captain Young.

THE HOUSE, next door, now occupied by Mr. Dewees.

THE STORE and Dwelling House, in Wood Street, nearly opposite to Col. Ramsay's Hotel, now occupied by Mr. Harman.

TWO LOTS, in the town of Allegheny, and an OUT LOT of ten acres, all cleared and ready for a spring crop, near to the residence of the Rev Mr Hopkins.

The terms will be very moderate.—Possession will be given on the 1st of April

George Poe, Jr.

Jan. 9, 1824.—3

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Louisville, Ky.

B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends, that they have made an establishment at this place, in connexion with their Warehouse at "Upper Portland," for the transaction of a general commission business; including the collection of debts, the purchase and sale, receiving, storing and forwarding of every description of produce and merchandise, trusting to the peculiar advantages of their situation and warehouse, to obtain for them a large share of public patronage. To persons at a distance there will be no commission charged for advance of freight, provided the sum advanced be repaid within ten days, or when the owner of the property, residing in any town in which there is established a branch of the Bank of the United States, shall make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of our drafts upon him.

The business will be exclusively conducted by B. R. McIlvaine, under the firm of B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

Louisville, Dec. 12, 1823,

Upper Portland Warehouse.

THE subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive, store, and forward every kind of produce and merchandise, having, at a great expense, erected (about 300 yards below Mr. N. Berthoud's) a commodious Warehouse, 100 feet in length by 50 in width, rising seven stories in height from the foundation, on a rock at low water mark, each story affording convenient doors for the discharge and receipt of cargoes from steam boats. Wharves have been constructed, extending on each side of the building 150 feet, alongside which and the warehouse, steam boats can lie at any stage of the river.

To save the expense of drayage, &c. to secure property from injury by weather, either during its reception from wagons or its shipment upon steam boats, wagons will be admitted through an arched way into the building, and their loading passed *directly* into vessels, without any additional charge or expense.

All letters on business connected with the Warehouse should be addressed to Messrs. B. R. McIlvaine & Co Louisville, who have the entire control of its affairs.

John T. Gray,

Louisville, Ky.

Wilkins, McIlvaine & Co.

Lexington, Ky.

Dec. 12, 1823.—[Jan. 9, 1824- 3m]

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Firm of *Wrenshall, Fielding & Co* is this day dissolved by mutual consent All persons having demands against said firm, are requested to call upon S. K. Page for payment, and all those indebted are requested to pay the same to John F. Wrenshall—J F. Wrenshall having sold his interest in said establishment to S. K Page.

John F. Wrenshall,
John H. Fielding,
Saml K. Page.

Dec. 18.—[J. 9*]

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City of Pittsburgh, Weaver.
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J. H. Lambdin,

Jan. 9—3t.eom. *Bookseller*

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Hugh Silvester, deceased, heretofore of the City of Shrewsbury, Old England, and late of the City of Pittsburgh, are requested to make payment without delay; and those having claims against said estate, to present them legally attested for settlement.

Joseph Wainwright, Ex'r.

Pitt Township, Jan. 1, 1824.—3*

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1824.

☞ *Revision of the Tarif.*—The Proceedings of the Meeting of the Friends of Domestic Manufactures, held at the Court-House, on Saturday last, with the Memorial adopted by that Meeting, are given in a Supplement to this day's Gazette.

CITY ELECTION.

On Tuesday last the following City Officers were elected:

Members of Select Council.—John Carson, David Pride, Alexander M'Clurg, John Roseburgh, *(for 1 year.)*

Common Council.—Alexander Johnston, Jr. John Sampson, Christopher Magee, S. K. Page, John Arthurs, Harmar Denny, John Herron, Dennis S. Scully, Martin Rahm, John Sheriff, Samuel Pettigrew, Thomas Fairman, John M'Kee, Thomas Liggett, Joseph Oliver.

Constables.—John Anderson, and Samuel Morrow, for the East-Ward—and William Whiteman for the West Ward. For the other Constable in the W. Ward no choice was made, James Mackey and Barnard Coyle having an equal number of votes. The choice will devolve upon the court.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

At Mr Backhouse's, in Versailles township, on Monday last, the following persons were chosen officers of the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company.

President—William Wilkins.

Managers—John Young (of Greensb'g) John J. Scull, Humphrey Fullerton, William Hindman, Robert Stewart, James Harford, William Cavan, Samuel Fleming, William M'Cullough, Thos. Chalfant, Boyle Irwin, David Shields.

Treasurer—James Irwin.

Victory of Orleans.—The Pittsburgh Battalion of Volunteers paraded yesterday, in celebration of this event. An animated oration was pronounced, in the First Presbyterian Meeting House, by A. S. T. Mountain, Esq. preceded by Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Heron, and Music by the Allegheny Musical Society. The Volunteers and a large party of citizens dined together at Col. Ramsay's.

At a late meeting in Baltimore, resolutions in favor of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, offered by Gen. Robert Goodloe Harper, were rejected; and resolutions offered by Gen Winchester, declaring that the canal from Baltimore to the Susquehanna ought to receive their unanimous and undivided support, were almost unanimously adopted.

We are indebted to the editors of the Baltimore American for the report of the commissioners appointed to lay out the route of the canal last mentioned, and a map of the route selected by them. It appears from these, that the canal is to strike the Susquehanna at Havre-de-Grace, a distance of 36 miles from Baltimore, and to be continued thence up the margin of the river, 65 miles to the mouth of the Conewago, below the point where the Union Canal terminates. The whole expense is estimated at $2.626,000 The Map and Report may be examined at this office.

A resolution has been adopted in one of the houses of Congress, requesting of the President such information as he may possess, and deem proper to communicate, respecting the views and intentions of the European governments in relation to the states of South-America.

The House of Representatives of Kentucky have passed a bill to repeal all the execution laws of that state, except those which the court of appeals declared unconstitutional!

In the Virginia House of Delegates, resolutions in favor of a caucus have been lost.

The members of the Ohio Legislature are trying to prevail on themselves to raise their own daily pay to three dollars.

Vandalia!—It is stated in an article copied to day, that Vandalia, the seat of government in Illinois, has been burnt We observe it elsewhere stated that the governor was attacked by a mob, and *burnt in effigy!*

A resolution is before the legislature of Ohio, the object of which is, the emancipation and colonization of the blacks of the Union, at the expense of the general government!

Three men, near Zanesville, O. accept the challenge of the three Virginians, to shoot for 500 dollars, on condition that the latter meet them at Lower Sandusky.

Miss Mary Patton, of Clarksburgh, Va. has recovered 5000 dollars from Eskridge Hall, for defamation of character.

A large public meeting at New Berlin, Union county, Pa. on the 16th ult. unanimously resolved to support the Hero of New-Orleans for the Presidency.

The Greek committee in Philadelphia, it seems, are appointing sub-committees in the different towns of the state, to raise contributions. We think they had better leave to the towns to pursue their own course on the subject.

A Comet is visible about 5 o'clock in the morning, a little to the North of East, at an angle of about 30 degrees from the horizon.

The Louisville Public Advertiser informs us, that the inventor of the capillary steam engine has been there for some time, making experiments. He is constructing an engine possessing a four horse power, and applicable to aerial navigation, which he expects to have completed in a month or six weeks.—In a month or six weeks—don't forget, or you may be terrified at seeing him sailing over the coal-hill, on his way to visit us.

Princeton. The disturbance at this college is represented to have been by no means so great as stated in the Philadelphia Gazette. A New York paper says but one boy was expelled.

Charles Hammond, Esq. has been appointed Reporter of the decisions of the Ohio Supreme Court.

Tilla E. Judd, Esq. proposes to publish a Map, Gazetteer, and History of Michigan territory.

Thirty-three persons, the week before last, in Philadelphia, died of *Natural Small Pox!*

Houses in Albany, that have generally been leased at 75 dollars a year, now command a rent of 200 dollars. This great rise in the value of property, is attributed to the completion of the Canal, and is the best proof of the importance of that improvement.

Mr. Brown, the newly appointed Minister to France, is preparing to embark at New-York, in the ship of war Cyane.

It is said Spain has ceded the Canary Islands to France.

At a meeting of citizens, at the Assembly Rooms, Baltimore, Gen. Charles Ridgeley, of Hampton, in the chair, and John S. Skinner secretary, it was determined to commemorate the Victory at Orleans, by a Ball at the Assembly Rooms, on the 8th January, which General *Andrew Jackson* was specially invited to attend.

Nat. Int.

Letters from Washington mention, that Mr Adams, secretary of state, is making great preparations to give a grand military ball on the 8th of January, in compliment to general Jackson. So many tickets, it is said, are already issued, that the house will not hold the guests, and canvas tents are to be added to the rear.—*N. Y. Post.*

Captain James Riley, celebrated for his adventures among the Arabs, in the deserts of Africa, is a member of the Ohio legislature now in session.

Some time since a wagonner, in ascending the Allegheny mountain, found a good deal of difficulty to get along, in consequence of the road being very icy and his horses not rough shod. When about half way up, he stopped the team, unhitched the horses, took them to a smith shop, and had the shoes of his horses roughed. He ascended to the wagon, and just at the moment of his catching hold of the tongue-chain to gear up, his wagon started backward, and after running down the mountain some distance, ran over the monstrous precipice on the side of the mountain, and strange to relate, not a single article, with the exception of the feeding trough, was injured The wagon was heavily laden, and ran against a tree, which shivered the trough, and knocked down the tree. The loading was taken out, the wagon separated, and soon upon the road again.

A wagon in descending the same mountain a short time since, loaded with flour, ran over the precipice, horses and all. The wagon rolled over, and altho' a woman with two or three children sat between the flour barrels and the front of the wagon, they were not in the least molested.—*Greensb. Gaz.*

State House Burnt!—By a gentleman from the upper part of this state we have the unpleasant intelligence that the state house at Vandalia has been consumed by fire. The particulars of the accident have not yet come to hand. Though not a very splendid building, yet it was abundantly large, and convenient enough for the purposes of legislation, under the present apportionment of representatives. This misfortune following so closely the burning of the banking house, and the subsequent robbery of that institution, seems to stamp a kind of fatality upon the place, as prejudicial to its character as the seat of government, as it has been to the interests of the commonwealth.—*Illinois Gaz.*

From the Cincinnati National Republican

We acknowledge the receipt of half a dozen pamphlets from Pittsburgh, advocating a nomination of President by the members of Congress, in grand caucus assembled. Those concerned are respectfully informed that the proposition is not *exactly* calculated for this latitude. *The people of Ohio* will oppose a caucus nomination. We shall return the compliment, by forwarding to the Pittsburgh committee a copy of the resolutions passed at our Town Meeting on Tuesday evening last.

Vandalia, Dec. 5.

Military Bounty Lands.—The sale of non-residents' land for taxes commenced in this place on Monday last. It was attended by a great many persons; and we must acknowledge that our most sanguine hopes and calculations have been more than realized. Out of the number of tracts which were sold this week, only one was stricken off to the state. There seems to be a great desire to purchase Military Bounty Lands in Illinois. The taxes on most of the tracts of land were paid for less than the whole tract—some for 80 acres out of 160—some for 20—10—9—1—and the taxes were actually paid on one quarter-section for one inch square! The sale will probably continue three weeks longer.—*Ill. Intel.*

From the Utica Gazette.

Pyroligneous Acid.—Knowing the strong prepossessions of the people as to the use of all new articles, it was not supposed that the Pyroligneous acid, for the curing of hams and other species of animal flesh, would go into general use the first year; but notwithstanding all prejudices, several barrels were retailed to the citizens of Utica and its vicinity the last year; the result of which experiment has demonstrated beyond contradiction, that the smoking of hams and other kinds of meat in this way, is altogether to be preferred Some of the most respectable gentlemen of this town have given it their decided approbation in several particulars. First, the hams are not exposed to any change or decomposition near the bone, as they many times suffer when beat is carried too high while hanging in the smoke house; secondly, the hams may continue in pickle during the warm season, without any particular attention, from which they may be cooked at any time, containing all those excellent qualities peculiar to that dish. The idea of drying hams has unquestionably arisen from necessity, and not from any supposed improvement. Thirdly, no trouble is necessary, except to put one quart of said to two hundred pounds of hams, after they are sufficiently penetrated by the salt.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

It has been proposed in England to make a subterraneous passage under the Thames, so that a free communication may be had between the two sides of the river, without any obstruction to the navigation. Such a passage was actually commenced in 1809, at Rotherhithe, near the borough of Southwark, and carried successfully 1011 feet, when a great body of quicksand sunk in and filled it up.—The whole distance across was only 1150 feet. A plan for excavating the tunnel has lately been devised, which it is supposed will prevent the recurrence of a similar accident.—The workmen are to be protected by a moveable frame or cabin, which is to be pressed forward in the tunnel as fast as the excavation is made. This frame work is made strong and tight, and on the front, where the men are to labor, it is composed of many small moveable boards, fitted closely together. Each workman will remove one small board, and excavate the earth a few inches in front of him; he will then carefully replace that board, and remove another. A party of masons protected in the same manner, will follow close behind, and lay the bricks as fast as the earth is removed. These frames or cabins are divided into several cells, each large enough to contain one workman; so that in making an excavation 34 feet in breadth, by 18 in height, 33 men can be brought to operate together, with perfect regularity, and without any dependence one upon another. It is computed that the whole work can be completed at the rate of three feet a day. The excavation in 1809 was sometimes made at the rate of ten feet a day.

A Liberal Act.—A letter from New Orleans, dated Nov. 22, says,—"The Presbyterian Church, in this city, was sold last week, at auction, by the Sheriff, to pay the debts owed by the Trustees. Mr. *Judah Touro* purchased it for $20.000. A though of the Jewish persuasion, he bought the house that it might not be converted to any other use, than that for which it was intended. The same society worship in it. This is a very liberal act, honorable alike to Mr. T. to this city, and to New England, whose son he is."

The Senate of Maryland, with but two dissenting votes, has passed a resolution strongly disapproving of Congressional caucus nominations.

FOREIGN

Late arrivals at New York bring London dates to the 20th November. They add nothing to the information previously received. The chief subject of speculation continues to be the cause of South America, on which the same lofty tone is kept up. There had been an engagement between the Ottoman and Greek fleets, represented to be equally injurious to both parties.—The Greeks had taken possession of the Castle of Corinth, and their cause generally is said to be flourishing.

Great Britain.—A Cabinet Council was to be held on the 20th. The Courier says it is near three months since one was held. The question of South America it was expected, would form the principal object of its deliberations.

A meeting of the drivers and owners of the one horse carts, to devise the best means of expressing their gratitude to Mr. Cobbett, "for his distinguished exertions in exposing, defeating and putting a stop to the renters of tolls, from exacting a higher toll for one-horse carts than the law directed to be paid," has lately been held in London. In the proceedings, Cobbett was warmly eulogized, and a piece of plate was voted for him.

Washington Irving is reported to have collected materials for a very interesting work, during his recent tour through Germany He sojourned some time at Versailles, before returning to England, where he met several choice English spirits, who at present reside in that once celebrated and gay city, and who continue periodically to supply works of imagination and criticism to the popular reviews and magazines in London.

Important from Havanna.—The brig Packet brings advices from Havanna to the 18th inst. On the 10th inst. a French frigate arrived there from Spain, with orders to re-establish the former government. The absolute King had been proclaimed, and double guards placed about the city.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

We have heard of the fall of Lucifer, and the fall of Cromwell, and the fall of Wolsey, but one of the pleasantest tumbles on record was that of a *Mr. John Fell*, who, when he moved from one part of the metropolis to another, wrote over his door—"*I Fell from Holborn Hill.*"

SPANISH HIDES, &C.

Nicholas Griffith,

In Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Sts.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

150 Prime La Plata Ox Hides.

ALSO,

STRAW BONNETS,

Hatters' Lining Skins, Glue, &c.

Which he will sell Low for CASH.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 9 1824.—4t.

The Subscribers

HAVE entered into Co-Partnership, to trade under the Firm of

PAGE & LOWRIE,

IN THE

Wholesale DRY-GOOD BUSINESS.

Saml. K. Page,
M. B. Lowrie.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824—Jan. 9. tf

Married,

On Thursday, the 1st inst. by the Rev. E P Swift, Mr. SAMUEL SPENCER, Merchant of this city, to Miss SARAH WILBER, daughter of Joseph Wilber, Esq of Newark, N. J.

☞ Persons holding subscription papers for a *Public Burying Ground*, will please to leave them at the Mayor's office, on or before the 18th inst. Jan. 9.

PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr Spayth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office. January 9, 1824

Duncan, Forsyth & Co.

Offer for Sale

AN INVOICE OF

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

TANNER'S OIL, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, Nos. 1 & 2, GINGER, ALSPICE, PEPPER, SALTPETRE.

—*ALSO, IN STORE*—

Juniata Bar-Iron & Nails,

Geneva Window-Glass,

SCYTHES & SICKLES, Belknap's Manufacture,

Alabama **COTTON,** Manufactured Tobacco.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—4t.

Property Protectors.

A MEETING of the Property Protectors will be held in the Court House, on Monday the 12th inst at 10 o'clock, A M. Punctual attendance is requested By order of the captain.

J H. Sewell, Sec'y.

Jan. 9

The Subscribers

HAVE just received, from the Conemaugh and Kiskeminitas rivers

1400 BARRELS OF Salt,

Principally made and packed during the last summer, which they are selling at a reduced price.

J. W. Biddle & Co.

Pittsburgh, Jan 9—6t.

*.** The Washington Examiner and Washington Reporter will give this 6 insertions, and forward their bills.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Drawing of the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Is postponed to Saturday, 17th inst.

ALTHOUGH the Manager finds it necessary to postpone the drawing of the present class for a few days, he has the pleasure to be able to assure the public with confidence, that, in consequence of a recent arrangement made with the Union Canal Company, this will be the last postponement of any class that he may have the management of in this city.

Arch'd M'Intyre, *Manager.*

Philadelphia, Jan. 1.—[Jan. 9.—2t.]

Doctor Dawson,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers, Tumours, Rheumatism,* and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood—but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial diseases,* &c. &c. &c.

Jan. 9.

TO RENT,

Three New and Convenient Brick Houses,

Extending from the Corner of Perry on First Street.

A new Brick House and Store,

Corner of Perry and [illegible] Streets Also

The House and Office,

On Water street, (from the 1st of April) at present occupied by Mr Geo. Boggs.

For Sale or Barter,

A LOT

In the Town of Burksville, on the Cumberland River, Kentucky.

☞ *Camel's Hair, Danish Wool, Hat Linings, Nutria Skins, Russia, Red Wool, &c.* for sale.

David Logan

Commission Ware-House, corner of Perry and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—tf

A Valuable Tract of Land For Sale.

THE Subscribers will Sell or Rent, Two Hundred and Thirty acres of First Rate Land, on the 17th day of February next, *on the premises, at Public Sale;* of which there are about eighty acres cleared, twenty of which are meadow; with

Two Dwelling Houses, and a Double Barn

thereon erected, and a good bearing Orchard—all in good repair. The Land is of the heirs of Thos. Scott, deceased, one mile from the town of Harmony, on Connoquenessing Creek, in Butler county. If not sold, said Farm will be for rent at that time. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Sale to be at 10 o'clock, A M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by us

Robert Boggs, } Ex'rs.
Robert Scott, }

Jan, 9, 1824—6t.

Allegheny Bridge.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a dividend of *Three per cent.* The same will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 15th inst

Alex Johnston, Jr. *Treasurer*

Pittsburgh, Jan. 5, 1824.—[Jan. 9—3t]

TO RENT,

THE HOUSE now occupied by Mr. Stahr, Baker, in Fourth-Street, between Market and Ferry streets.

THE HOUSE, next door to the above, now in the tenure of Mr. Clayland.

THE HOUSE, in Second street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, now occupied by Captain Young.

THE HOUSE, next door, now occupied by Mr. Dewees.

THE STORE and Dwelling House, in Wood Street, nearly opposite to Col. Ramsay's Hotel, now occupied by Mr. Harman.

TWO LOTS, in the town of Allegheny, and an OUT LOT of ten acres, all cleared and ready for a spring crop, near to the residence of the Rev Mr Hopkins

The terms will be very moderate.—Possession will be given on the 1st of April

George Poe, Jr.

Jan. 9, 1824.—3

COMMISSION HOUSE,
Louisville, Ky.

B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends, that they have made an establishment at this place, in connexion with their Warehouse at "Upper Portland," for the transaction of a general commission business; including the collection of debts, the purchase and sale, receiving, storing and forwarding of every description of produce and merchandise, trusting to the peculiar advantages of their situation and warehouse, to obtain for them a large share of public patronage. To persons at a distance there will be no commission charged for advance of freight, provided the sum advanced be repaid within ten days, or when the owner of the property, residing in any town in which there is established a branch of the Bank of the United States, shall make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of our drafts upon him.

The business will be exclusively conducted by B R McIlvaine, under the firm of B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

Louisville, Dec. 12, 1823,

Upper Portland Warehouse.

THE subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive, store, and forward every kind of produce and merchandise, having, at a great expense, erected (about 300 yards below Mr. N. Berthoud's) a commodious Warehouse, 100 feet in length by 50 in width, rising seven stories in height from the foundation, on a rock at low water mark, each story affording convenient doors for the discharge and receipt of cargoes from steam boats Wharves have been constructed, extending on each side of the building 150 feet, alongside which and the warehouse, steam boats can lie at any stage of the river.

To save the expense of drayage, &c. to secure property from injury by weather, either during its reception from wagons or its shipment upon steam boats, wagons will be admitted through an arched way into the building, and their loading passed *directly* into vessels, without any additional charge or expense.

All letters on business connected with the Warehouse should be addressed to Messrs. B. R. McIlvaine & Co Louisville, who have the entire control of its affairs.

John T. Gray, *Louisville, Ky.*

Wilkins, McIlvaine & Co. *Lexington, Ky.*

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John H. Fielding,
Saml K. Page.

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Francis Cooper,
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Joseph Wainwright, Ex'r.
Pitt Township, Jan. 1, 1824—3*

Poetry.

STANZAS.

As circling years progressive roll,
A thousand fond affections start;
A thousand ties enslave the soul,
And weave their fetters round the heart.

And did not oft the gushing tear
Proclaim those earthly chains were riven,
Deluded man would linger here,
Unmindful of his native heaven.

But ah! the suffering wretch can tell,
How, one by one, they cease to cling;
For stern misfortune breaks the spell,
And every sorrow snaps a string.

SUN OF THE SLEEPLESS.

Sun of the sleepless! melancholy star!
Whose fearful beam glows tremulously far,
That show'st the darkness thou canst not dispel,
How like art thou to joy remember'd well!
So gleams the past, the light of other days,
Which shines, but warms not with its powerless rays,
A night beam Sorrow watcheth to behold,
Distinct, but distant—clear—but oh how cold.

Byron

Miscellany.

Village Tales -From the Trenton Emporium

THE SPROUT FAMILY

The Sprout family was exceeding numerous in the Village of Arrowford, which is situated about fifteen miles above the Alesbury Falls, and was quite wealthy They had settled this place principally, having removed from the eastern part of Pennsylvania, some twenty years before, in number then about half a dozen families; which had increased and multiplied until almost every respectable sign board in the place had the name of Sprout on it, and two thirds of the Farms around were called Sprout Farms, in consequence of their being or having been, owned by them.—They were a thriving, but close dealing and cautious set of men -always active and enterprizing in matters relating to their own interest—honest but exceedingly exact in their dealings with others and with each other, and possessing just about as much public spirit, generosity and charitable feeling as is common to that class of men. In their emigration they had left behind them but one solitary branch of the family, and that one being poor and unable to join with the more fortunate, was, of course, soon forgotten, so that in the lapse of so many years it had grown almost out of remembrance.

The original settlers being brothers, uncles and cousins to each other, had now pretty generally disappeared, and the young branches, in pursuance of their fathers' original plan were adopting the rule of intermarrying, for the preservation of the family wealth. One of these affairs in which love and interest were so intimately connected, that the reader would feel little pleasure in being introduced to the parties, was in preparation on a fine summer morning when I happened to be in the village on business The birds were flying about and singing sweetly among the trees that shaded the low houses —the walk before the door was swept clean and looked neat,and the girls peeped out of some of the windows in clusters—their cheeks bearing visible marks of the industry of the morning, some of them looking, indeed, as though they had been rubbed a little with coarse towels, or had been in contact with rough faces. Every thing seemed lively and cheerful, and I took my post by the front window of the tavern bar room, that I might mark, at once what was going forward within and without.

The landlord happened to be the brother of the groom and in the course of the morning the Sprouts assembled there pretty generally, to drink punch and smoke a cigar with the man to be happy man, who had chosen that, also as his post, probably from considerations of superior gentility, for no place in a village is so respectable as the village Inn, especially if it be kept by a man well versed in his business They were a well dressed, decent set of people, with a good deal of apparent family pride and remarkably fond of the terms uncle, cousin &c if one might judge so from their endless use of those endearing appellations

Towards noon, a venerable pedestrian, clad in a thread-bare coat, stained velvet breeches, soiled waistcoat, and hat and shoes at least as venerable in appearance as himself armed with a rough walking stick and seeming much fatigued, was seen travelling down the street towards the Inn. The novelty of the sight attracted every eye but the unknown, having arrived opposite the Inn, deliberately uncased a pair of old spectacles, and having surveyed the sign a few moments, made for the house The way was cleared for him, and when he reached the middle of the bar room, he inquired for Charles Sprout, the landlord—Charles came forward- "Cousin Charles," said he, "I am very glad to see you," reaching forth his hand at the same time—Cousin Charles, however, appeared wholly indisposed to this familiarity with one who did not look like having a loose five penny piece in his pocket, and replied abruptly drawing back -"Who are you? I don't know you" "Not know me!" replied the old man; I am Nicholas Sprout, your father's own brother, and am come down that I may see my dear relations in this pleasant town before I die." "I guess," said Charles, smiling contemptuously, "it would have been as well to have died at home—but how are we to know who you are? —assertions do not pass current here, when coming from men of your appearance" There was a general titter at this colloquy among the young gentlemen, but one of the old Sprouts, who sat in the corner, having looked sharply all the while at the stranger, left the room, and calling to one of the boys:—"This is a bad business for some of you," said he; "sure as the world it is Nicholas Sprout, and he'll be easier admitted than gotten clear of, my word for it—a poor soul, he's come down for a maintenance, no doubt, and the disgrace of our family comes with him—I'll be off, however, see that you don't send him to me"—saying which, he took his way, and soon disappeared.

A general whisper now spread around, and operated like a shot among a flock of quails. In fifteen minutes, there were but three Sprout faces remaining. These the old man was endeavoring to convince of his relationship, and as he did it so pointedly as to silence even their jokes and scoffs, they told him of the wedding, and advised him as he could not be entertained in their village, to go down to old granny Scarcum's by the cross roads, where he could stay until the busy time was over, for a trifle, after which he might have an opportunity of seeing some of his old relations, who could not see company now; as to the young folks, they knew nothing about him, Charles said, and it would not be worth while to call on them. The poor old man, however wished to go to the wedding—they objected to the distance, and the bad road—his clothes, his mean appearance; and still persisted in his going away, until at last, the tears rolled down his furrowed cheeks, and with a full heart he turned and went out of the house.

Compassion and curiosity induced me to follow him, which I did leaving the trio of young Sprouts, highly tickled with the idea of having gotten clear of their troublesome visitor But I was thunderstruck when I reached the street, to find every door where a Sprout lived, shut tight -every soul gone from the street. I stood and saw the old man go to three of their doors in succession, and knock and go away. At last he came back and sat down on the curb stone opposite the tavern, and I confess my heart was too full to go to him, as he hung down his head and wiped away the tears with an old handkerchief

He had not remained there long, however, before a gentleman on an elegant horse rode up to him, dismounted, sat down beside him and entered into earnest conversation There was something so singular in this, that the Sprouts beginning to suspect their relative might not be the poor friendless soul they supposed; one after another half opened their doors, and stood upon their sills, while one or two ventured to stroll down to the piazza of the Inn, where now the three young gentlemen whom we left in the bar room had taken their seats, and were listening to the conversation over the way. The respect and familiarity with which the gentleman treated the old man, went so far to confirm these suspicions that a good deal of manoeuvring among the Sprout party soon followed;—the surmise was spread abroad, and in half an hour a dozen or more were collected at the Inn, and several ventured to go over to the strangers

Just at this crisis a splendid gig drove up, and an elegant young man sprang out of it, exclaiming, "la Father, what's the matter here' —"nothing my son," was the reply, "only our good relations, for the most part, have forgotten us, and those who remember are so busy that we must go down to the cross roads and put up for the night." The secret revealed, it was amusing to see how the faces of the mistaken relatives of the good man, changed from white to red, and back again; they looked at each other, lost in amazement -stupidly enough to be sure At length Charles ventured to speak; "my dear uncle, if you will honor my house so much you shall have every accommodation it can afford." "No, no, I would not put you to any inconvenience for the world, we will go to the cross roads. "Indeed you shall not," said a dozen at once, for all the Sprouts came flocking around by this time, every one inviting their dear relative home—pressing him, entreating him, almost pulling him by force -insisting there were no accommodations at the cross roads.

As this scene was going on, the strange gentleman, who had come on horseback, stepped over to the Inn, and while drinking a glass of punch whispered to Mrs. Sprout, that old Mr Sprout was worth a hundred thousand, and that his relatives would lose a round sum probably, by this unlucky breach This news spread like electric-fire through the village, and the women and children came running out to see their rich relative, and tears of joy at meeting "God bless you sir" and the most pressing invitations, were as plenty now, and as cheap as grass blades in the meadow. The village had all that it contained, one would have thought was at his service, but he constantly shook his head—it was too busy a time with them he said, and his clothes were old, his appearance mean—he might disgrace them—he would at any rate go back to the next tavern on the road, and from his purpose all the protestations of leisure, the praise of his person, and even of his old clothes, with the offer of new ones on loan, in abundance, could not move him, and that night he slept at the Blue Ridge Inn, on his return home, where he narrated the story with good humor. From this place, that morning he had set out on foot for Arrowford; leaving his attendants behind, that he might make a trial of the value his long unvisited relatives set upon him, and which he deemed could only be fairly estimated by presenting himself before them in the garb of his original poverty.

Reader, perhaps you may smile at this simple tale. Doubtless you fancy the Sprouts a set of rascals--but, look at home- how do you esteem a poor relative? If your consciences do not condemn you, neither do I; but set it down as a truth—the Sprouts are not the only people in the world who value rich relations higher than poor ones.

From a late London Paper.

A sweeping Clause —In a cause respecting a Will, at the last York Assizes, evidence was given to prove the Testatrix (an Apothecary's wife) a lunatic; and among other things, it was deposed that she had swept a quantity of pots, vials, lotions, potions, glysters, &c. into the street as rubbish. "I doubt," said the learned judge, "whether sweeping physic into the street be any proof of insanity." "Even, my lord," replied the counsel, "but sweeping the pots away certainly was."

From the 8th number of the Canadian Magazine.

Original Letter from Dr. Samuel Johnson.

(Not published in his Works.)

March 17, 1752. O. S.

Dear Sir,—Notwithstanding the warnings of philosophers, and the daily examples of losses and misfortunes, which life forces upon us, such is the absorption of our thoughts, in the business of the present day—such the resignation of our reason to empty hopes of future felicity, or such our unwillingness to foresee what we dread, that every calamity comes suddenly upon us, and not only presses as a burden, but crushes as a blow.

There are evils which happen out of the common course of nature, against which it is no reproach not to be provided. A flash of lightning intercepts the traveller on his way. The concussion of an earthquake heaps the ruins of cities upon their inhabitants. But other miseries time brings, though silently, yet visibly forward, by its own lapse, which yet approach us *unseen*; because we turn our eyes away, and they seize us unresisted, because we would not arm ourselves against them, by setting them before us.

That it is in vain to shrink from what cannot be avoided, and to hide that from ourselves which must sometimes be found, is a truth which we all know, but which all neglect, and perhaps none more than the speculative reasoner whose thoughts are always from home, whose eye wanders over life, whose fancy dances after meteors of happiness kindled by itself, and who examines every thing rather than his own state.

Nothing is more evident than that the decays of age must terminate in death Yet there is no man (says Tully) who does not believe that he may yet live another year, and there is none who does not, upon the same principle, hope another year for his parent or his friend; but the fallacy will be in time detected; the last year, the last day will come; it has come, and is past—"The life which made my own life pleasant, is at an end, and the gates of death are shut upon my prospects."

The loss of a friend on whom the heart was fixed, and to whom every wish and endeavor tended, is a state of desolation in which the mind looks abroad impatient of itself, and finds nothing but emptiness and horror. The blameless life, the artless tenderness, the native simplicity, the modest resignation, the patient sickness and the quiet death, are remembered only to add value to the loss—to aggravate regret for what cannot be amended, to deepen sorrow for what cannot be recalled.

These are the calamities by which Providence gradually disengages us from the love of life Other evils fortitude may repel or hope may mitigate; but irreparable privation leaves nothing to exercise resolution or flatter expectation The dead cannot return,—and nothing is left us but languishment and grief.

Yet such is the course of nature, that whoever lives long must outlive those whom he loves and honors. Such is the condition of our present existence, that life must one time lose its associations, and every inhabitant of the earth must walk downward to the grave alone and unregarded, without any partner of his joy or grief, without any interested witness of his misfortunes or success. Misfortunes indeed he may yet feel, for where is the bottom of the misery of man! but what is success, to him, who has none to enjoy it?—Happiness is not found in self-contemplation: it is perceived only when it is reflected from another.

We know little of the state of departed souls,because such knowledge is not necessary to a good life. Reason deserts us at the brink of the grave, and gives no farther intelligence Revelation is not wholly silent. "There is joy among the angels in heaven over one sinner that repenteth." And surely the joy is not incommunicable to souls disentangled from the body and made like angels.

Let hope, therefore dictate what revelation does not confute -that the union of souls may still remain; and that we, who are struggling with sin sorrow and infirmities, may have our part in the attention and kindness of those who have finished their course and are now receiving their reward

These are the great occasions which force the mind to take refuge in religion. When we have no help in ourselves what can remain but that we look up to a higher and greater power? And to what hope may we not raise our eyes and hearts, when we consider that the *greatest power is the best?*

Surely there is no man who, thus afflicted, does not seek succor in the gospel, which has brought life and immortality to light! The precepts of Epicurus, which teach us to endure what the laws of the universe make necessary, may silence but not content us. The precepts of Zeno, who commands us to look with indifference on abstract things, may dispose us to conceal our sorrow, but cannot assuage it. Real alleviation of the loss of friends, and rational tranquillity in the prospect of our own dissolution, can be received only from the promise of him in whose hands are life and death, and from the assurances of another and better state, in which all tears will be wiped from our eyes, and the whole soul shall be filled with joy. Philosophy may infuse stubbornness, but religion only can give patience.

SAM. JOHNSON.

Female Beauty and Ornament.—The ladies in Japan gild their teeth, and those of the Indies paint them red. The pearl of teeth must be dyed black in Guzerat. In Greenland the ladies color their faces with blue and yellow. However fresh the complexion of a Muscovite may be, she would think herself very ugly if she were not plastered all over with paint. The Chinese must have their feet as diminutive as those of the she goat, and to render them thus, their youth is passed in tortures. In ancient Persia an aquiline nose was always thought worthy of the crown: and if there was any competition between two princes, the people generally went by this criterion of majesty. In some countries the mothers break the noses of their children; and others press the head between two boards that it may become square. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair, the Turks on the contrary are warm admirers of it. In China, small round eyes are liked, and the girls are continually plucking their eyebrows that they may be thin and long. The Turkish women dip a gold brush in the tincture of a black drug, which they pass over their eyebrows; it is too visible by day, but looks shining by night; they tinge their nails with a rose color. An African beauty must have small eyes, thin lips, a large flat nose, and a skin beautifully black. The emperor of Monomotapy would not exchange his amiable negress for the most brilliant European beauty. An ornament for the nose appears to us perfectly unnecessary. The Peruvians however think otherwise, and they hang on it a weighty ring, the thickness of which is proportioned by the ranks of their husbands. The custom of boring it, as our ladies do their ears, is very common in several nations. Through the perforation are hung various materials—gold, stones, a single and sometimes a great number of gold rings.

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270 in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee

may 17

To the Public

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,

Pittsburgh, Nov 21, 182 —tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets.

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 18.—tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely, one who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 11. tf

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLE AND REEDS,

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron

MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received, and takes the liberty to inform them he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pives, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes,
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Spelter-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead

Robert Turner.

Wood-St between Front and Water Sts
Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12. tfyaM11

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Dennistor.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—6

Poetry.

STANZAS.

As circling years progressive roll,
A thousand fond affections start;
A thousand ties enslave the soul,
And weave their fetters round the heart.

And did not oft the gushing tear
Proclaim those earthly chains were riven,
Deluded man would linger here,
Unmindful of his native heaven.

But ah! the suffering wretch can tell,
How, one by one, they cease to cling;
For stern misfortune breaks the spell,
And every sorrow snaps a string.

SUN OF THE SLEEPLESS.

Sun of the sleepless! melancholy star!
Whose fearful beam glows tremulously far,
That show'st the darkness thou canst not dispel,
How like art thou to joy remember'd well!
So gleams the past, the light of other days,
Which shines, but warms not with its powerless rays,
A night beam Sorrow watcheth to behold,
Distinct, but distant—clear—but oh how cold.

Byron

Miscellany.

Village Tales -From the Trenton Emporium

THE SPROUT FAMILY

The Sprout family was exceeding numerous in the Village of Arrowford, which is situated about fifteen miles above the Alesbury Falls, and was quite wealthy They had settled this place principally, having removed from the eastern part of Pennsylvania, some twenty years before, in number then about half a dozen families; which had increased and multiplied until almost every respectable sign board in the place had the name of Sprout on it, and two thirds of the Farms around were called Sprout Farms, in consequence of their being or having been, owned by them.—They were a thriving, but close dealing and cautious set of men always active and enterprizing in matters relating to their own interest—honest but exceedingly exact in their dealings with others and with each other, and possessing just about as much public spirit, generosity and charitable feeling as is common to that class of men. In their emigration they had left behind them but one solitary branch of the family, and that one being poor and unable to join with the more fortunate, was, of course, soon forgotten, so that in the lapse of so many years it had grown almost out of remembrance.

The original settlers being brothers, uncles and cousins to each other, had now pretty generally disappeared, and the young branches, in pursuance of their fathers' original plan were adopting the rule of intermarrying, for the preservation of the family wealth. One of these affairs in which love and interest were so intimately connected, that the reader would feel little pleasure in being introduced to the parties, was in preparation on a fine summer morning when I happened to be in the village on business The birds were flying about and singing sweetly among the trees that shaded the low houses—the walk before the door was swept clean and looked neat and the girls peeped out of some of the windows in clusters—their cheeks bearing visible marks of the industry of the morning, some of them looking, indeed, as though they had been rubbed a little with coarse towels, or had been in contact with rough faces. Every thing seemed lively and cheerful, and I took my post by the front window of the tavern bar room, that I might mark, at once what was going forward within and without.

The landlord happened to be the brother of the groom, and in the course of the morning the Sprouts assembled there pretty generally, to drink punch and smoke a cigar with the was to be happy man, who had chosen that, also as his post, probably from considerations of superior gentility, for no place in a village is so respectable as the village Inn, especially if it be kept by a man well versed in his business They were a well dressed, decent set of people, with a good deal of apparent family pride and remarkably fond of the terms uncle, cousin &c if one might judge so from their endless use of those endearing appellations

Towards noon, a venerable pedestrian, clad in a thread-bare coat, stained velvet breeches, soiled waistcoat, and hat and shoes at least as venerable in appearance as himself, armed with a rough walking stick and seeming much fatigued, was seen travelling down the street towards the Inn. The novelty of the sight attracted every eye but the unknown, having arrived opposite the Inn, deliberately uncased a pair of old spectacles, and having surveyed the sign a few moments, made for the house. The way was cleared for him, and when he reached the middle of the bar room, he inquired for Charles Sprout, the landlord—Charles came forward—"Cousin Charles," said he "I am very glad to see you," reaching forth his hand at the same time—Cousin Charles however, appeared wholly indisposed to this familiarity with one who did not look like having a loose five penny piece in his pocket, and replied abruptly drawing back—"Who are you? I don't know you" "Not know me!" replied the old man; I am Nicholas Sprout, your father's own brother, and am come down that I may see my dear relations in this pleasant town before I die." "I guess," said Charles, smiling contemptuously, "it would have been as well to have died at home—but how are we to know who you are?—assertions do not pass current here, when coming from men of your appearance" There was a general titter at this colloquy among the young gentlemen, but one of the old Sprouts, who sat in the corner, having looked sharply all the while at the stranger, left the room, and calling to one of the boys:—"This is a bad business for some of you," said he; "sure as the world it is Nicholas Sprout and he'll be easier admitted than gotten clear of, my word for it—a poor soul, he's come down for a maintenance, no doubt, and the disgrace of our family comes with him—I'll be off, however, see that you don't send him to me"—saying which, he took his way, and soon disappeared.

A general whisper now spread around, and operated like a shot among a flock of quails. In fifteen minutes, there were but three Sprout faces remaining. These the old man was endeavoring to convince of his relationship, and as he did it so pointedly as to silence even their jokes and scoffs, they told him of the wedding, and advised him as he could not be entertained in their village, to go down to old granny Scareum's by the cross roads, where he could stay until the busy time was over, for a trifle, after which he might have an opportunity of seeing some of his old relations, who could not see company now; as to the young folks, they knew nothing about him, Charles said, and it would not be worth while to call on them The poor old man, however wished to go to the wedding—they objected to the distance, and the bad road—his clothes, his mean appearance; and still persisted in his going away, until at last, the tears rolled down his furrowed cheeks, and with a full heart he turned and went out of the house.

Compassion and curiosity induced me to follow him, which I did leaving the trio of young Sprouts, highly tickled with the idea of having gotten clear of their troublesome visitor But I was thunderstruck when I reached the street, to find every door where a Sprout lived, shut tight -every soul gone from the street. I stood and saw the old man go to three of their doors in succession, and knock and go away. At last he came back and sat down on the curb stone opposite the tavern, and I confess my heart was too full to go to him as he hung down his head and wiped away the tears with an old hand kerchief

He had not remained there long, however, before a gentleman on an elegant horse rode up to him, dismounted, sat down beside him and entered into earnest conversation There was something so singular in this, that the Sprouts beginning to suspect their relative might not be the poor friendless soul they supposed; one after another half opened their doors, and stood upon their sills, while one or two ventured to stroll down to the piazza of the Inn, where now the three young gentlemen whom we left in the bar room had taken their seats, and were listening to the conversation over the way. The respect and familiarity with which the gentleman treated the old man, went so far to confirm these suspicions that a good deal of manoeuvring among the Sprout party soon followed;—the surmise was spread abroad, and in half an hour a dozen or more were collected at the Inn, and several ventured to go over to the strangers

Just at this crisis a splendid gig drove up, and an elegant young man sprang out of it, exclaiming, "la Father, what's the matter here'—" nothing my son," was the reply, "only our good relations, for the most part, have forgotten us, and those who remember are so busy that we must go down to the cross roads and put up for the night." The secret revealed, it was amusing to see how the faces of the mistaken relatives of the good man, changed from white to red, and back again; they looked at each other, lost in amazement—stupidly enough to be sure At length Charles ventured to speak; "my dear uncle, if you will honor my house so much you shall have every accommodation it can afford." "No, no, I would not put you to any inconvenience for the world, we will go to the cross roads. "Indeed you shall not," said a dozen at once, for all the Sprouts came flocking around by this time, every one inviting their dear relative home—pressing him, entreating him, almost pulling him by force—insisting there were no accommodations at the cross roads.

As this scene was going on, the strange gentleman, who had come on horseback, stepped over to the Inn, and while drinking a glass of punch whispered to Mrs. Sprout, that old Mr Sprout was worth a hundred thousand, and that his relatives would lose a round sum probably, by this unlucky breach This news spread like electric-fire through the village, and the women and children came running out to see their rich relative, and tears of joy at meeting "God bless you sir" and the most pressing invitations, were as plenty now, and as cheap as grass blades in the meadow. The village, and all that it contained, one would have thought was at his service, but he constantly shook his head—it was too busy a time with them he said, and his clothes were old, his appearance mean—he might disgrace them—he would at any rate go back to the next tavern on the road, and from his purpose all the protestations of leisure, the praise of his person, and even of his old clothes, with the offer of new ones on loan, in abundance, could not move him, and that night he slept at the Blue Ridge Inn, on his return home, where he narrated the story with good humor. From this place, that morning he had set out on foot for Arrowford; leaving his attendants behind, that he might make a trial of the value his long unvisited relatives set upon him, and which he deemed could only be fairly estimated by presenting himself before them in the garb of his original poverty.

Reader, perhaps you may smile at this simple tale. Doubtless you fancy the Sprouts a set of rascals—but, look at home—how do you esteem a poor relative? If your consciences do not condemn you, neither do I; but set it down as a truth—the Sprouts are not the only people in the world who value rich relations higher than poor ones.

From a late London Paper.

A sweeping Clause—In a cause respecting a Will, at the last York Assizes, evidence was given to prove the Testatrix (an Apothecary's wife) a lunatic; and among other things, it was deposed that she had swept a quantity of pots, vials, lotions, potions, plasters, &c into the street as rubbish. "I doubt," said the learned judge, "whether sweeping *physic* into the street be any proof of insanity." "True, my lord," replied the counsel, "but sweeping the pots away certainly was."

From the 5th number of the Canadian Magazine.

Original Letter from Dr. Samuel Johnson.

(Not published in his Works.)

March 17, 1752. O S.

Dear Sir,—Notwithstanding the warnings of philosophers, and the daily examples of losses and misfortunes, which life forces upon us, such is the absorption of our thoughts, in the business of the present day—such the resignation of our reason to empty hopes of future felicity, or such our unwillingness to foresee what we dread, that every calamity comes suddenly upon us, and not only presses as a burden, but crushes as a blow.

There are evils which happen out of the common course of nature, against which it is no reproach not to be provided. A flash of lightning intercepts the traveller on his way. The concussion of an earthquake heaps the ruins of cities upon their inhabitants. But other miseries time brings, though silently, yet visibly forward, by its own lapse, which yet approach us *unseen*; because we turn our eyes away, and they seize us unresisted, because we would not arm ourselves against them, by setting them before us

That it is in vain to shrink from what cannot be avoided, and to hide that from ourselves which must sometimes be found, is a truth which we all know, but which all neglect, and perhaps none more than the speculative reasoner whose thoughts are always from home, whose eye wanders over life, whose fancy dances after meteors of happiness kindled by itself, and who examines every thing rather than his own state.

Nothing is more evident than that the decays of age must terminate in death Yet there is no man (says Tully) who does not believe that he may yet live another year, and there is none who does not, upon the same principle, hope another year for his parent or his friend; but the fallacy will be in time detected; the last year, the last day will come; it has come and is past—"The life which made my own life pleasant, is at an end, and the gates of death are shut upon my prospects."

The loss of a friend on whom the heart was fixed, and to whom every wish and endeavor tended, is a state of desolation in which the mind looks abroad impatient of itself, and finds nothing but emptiness and horror. The blameless life, the artless tenderness, the native simplicity, the modest resignation, the patient sickness and the quiet death, are remembered only to add value to the loss—to aggravate regret for what cannot be amended, to deepen sorrow for what cannot be recalled.

These are the calamities by which Providence gradually disengages us from the love of life Other evils fortitude may repel or hope may mitigate; but irreparable privation leaves nothing to exercise resolution or flatter expectation The dead cannot return, and nothing is left us but languishment and grief.

Yet such is the course of nature, that whoever lives long must outlive those whom he loves and honors. Such is the condition of our present existence, that life must one time lose its associations, and every inhabitant of the earth must walk downward to the grave alone and unregarded, without any partner of his joy or grief, without any interested witness of his misfortunes or success. Misfortunes indeed he may yet feel, for where is the bottom of the misery of man! but what is success, to him, who has none to enjoy it?—Happiness is not found in self-contemplation: it is perceived only when it is reflected from another.

We know little of the state of departed souls, because such knowledge is not necessary to a good life. Reason deserts us at the brink of the grave, and gives no farther intelligence Revelation is not wholly silent. "There is joy among the angels in heaven over one sinner that repenteth." And surely the joy is not incommunicable to souls disentangled from the body and made like angels.

Let hope, therefore dictate what revelation does not confute—that the union of souls may still remain; and that we, who are struggling with sin sorrow and infirmities, may have our part in the attention and kindness of those who have finished their course and are now receiving their reward

These are the great occasions which force the mind to take refuge in religion. When we have no help in ourselves what can remain but that we look up to a higher and greater power? And to what hope may we not raise our eyes and hearts, when we consider that the *greatest power is the best?*

Surely there is no man who, thus afflicted, does not seek succor in the gospel, which has brought life and immortality to light! The precepts of Epicurus, which teach us to endure what the laws of the universe make necessary, may silence but not content us. The precepts of Zeno, who commands us to look with indifference on abstract things, may dispose us to conceal our sorrow, but cannot assuage it. Real alleviation of the loss of friends, and rational tranquillity in the prospect of our own dissolution, can be received only from the promise of him in whose hands are life and death, and from the assurances of another and better state, in which all tears will be wiped from our eyes, and the whole soul shall be filled with joy. Philosophy may infuse stubbornness, but religion only can give patience.

SAM. JOHNSON.

Female Beauty and Ornament.—The ladies in Japan gild their teeth, and those of the Indies paint them red The pearl of teeth must be dyed black in Guzerat. In Greenland the ladies color their faces with blue and yellow. However fresh the complexion of a Muscovite may be, she would think herself very ugly if she were not plastered all over with paint. The Chinese must have their feet as diminutive as those of the she goat, and to render them thus, their youth is passed in tortures. In ancient Persia an acquiline nose was always thought worthy of the crown: and if there was any competition between two princes, the people generally went by this criterion of majesty. In some countries the mothers break the noses of their children; and others press the head between two boards that it may become square. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair, the Turks on the contrary are warm admirers of it. In China, small round eyes are liked, and the girls are continually plucking their eyebrows that they may be thin and long. The Turkish women dip a gold brush in the tincture of a black drug, which they pass over their eyebrows; it is too visible by day, but looks shining by night; they tinge their nails with a rose color. An African beauty must have small eyes, thin lips, a large flat nose, and a skin beautifully black. The emperor of Monomotapy would not exchange his amiable negress for the most brilliant European beauty. An ornament for the nose appears to us perfectly unnecessary. The Peruvians however think otherwise, and they hang on it a weighty ring, the thickness of which is proportioned by the ranks of their husbands. The custom of boring it, as our ladies do their ears, is very common in several nations. Through the perforation are hung various materials—gold, stones, a single and sometimes a great number of gold rings.

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270 in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee

may 17

To the Public

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say, but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,

Pittsburgh, Nov 21, 1821—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets.

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 18.—tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely; one who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh

July 11. tf

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTON AND REEDS,

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove-pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing
Still Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17—1y.

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received, and takes the liberty to inform them he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

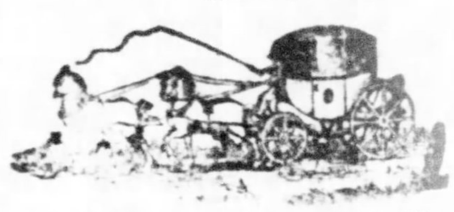
HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pives, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts, Tin in Boxes
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead

Robert Turner.

Wood-St between Front and Water Sts
Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock In returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12. tfyaM11

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, the elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Steam House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Dennistor

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf